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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIII.—NO. 131. FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1894—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ROW OF ANTI-RACERS

Washington Park Opponents Hold an Angry Meeting.

POLICE CALL FOR HELP.

Refusal to Hear the Other Side Causes a Bolt.

TWO MEETINGS THEN HELD.

Hot Speeches and Resolutions in Each Gathering.

ARGUMENTS FOR EITHER SIDE.

It was almost a riot which disturbed the mass-meeting called by the Anti-Race Track Association in the Isabella Theater, Cottage Grove avenue and Sixty-first street, last night. The meeting was called by the association for the purpose of denouncing the Washington Park Driving Association and to lay plans to bring pressure to bear upon Mayor Hopkins to prevent his issuing that organization a license to hold a race meeting this year. The theater was packed to the doors with residents of Hyde Park and the vicinity and the sentiment was apparently about equally divided.

In anticipation of trouble the anti-race track people had asked for police protection, and lined up against the rear wall of the theater were a dozen policemen from the Hyde Park station under command of Lieut. Larkin. So turbulent did the meeting become a few minutes after it was called to order that the Lieutenant sent in a call for assistance, and in a few minutes the patrol wagon rolled up to the theater loaded with policemen. The disturbance lasted but a few minutes, however, and resulted in the withdrawal from the theater of about half the audience, who favored the licensing of the Washington Park race track.

Disturbance Follows the Call to Order.

At 8:30 o'clock Charles N. Goodenough, Secretary of the association, called the meeting to order. He said that it was hardly necessary to announce the object of the meeting, as it was known to be held for the purpose of fighting the Washington Park race track. He then said that the Executive committee had selected Thomas A. Banning to preside over the assemblage.

As he turned to present Mr. Banning W. R. Whitehair, a patriarchal-looking citizen, with flowing white beard, who has resided in Hyde Park for twenty years, arose in the audience and asked to be heard. This caused a commotion. Mr. Banning came to the front and started to speak without noticing the venerable citizen. But he was persistent and the cries for fair play from the audience made it impossible for the Chairman to proceed. There were cries from all parts of the house. Some said "Hear him," meaning Mr. Whitehair, and others shouted with equal vehemence "Put him out," meaning the same citizen. Fully one-half the crowd was standing and the women, of whom there were a large number present, clung to their husbands for protection, while the children cried.

Chairman Banning finally restored the audience to quiet. He then asked the gray-haired gentleman what he wanted.

"I understood that this meeting was called that the people of Hyde Park might discuss pro and con the race track question," began Mr. Whitehair.

"Sit down," roared the Chairman.

"I will not," answered the veteran.

"Put him out," yelled a score of men from the rostrum and various parts of the house, and the uproar became almost deafening. The disturbance was finally quieted and Mr. Banning began again. He had spoken but a few moments when John A. May, who said he owned a frontage of 700 feet adjacent to the race-track, arose and demanded a hearing. Another turmoil was started by this, but above the noise his voice could be heard. He said he was led to believe when he came to the meeting that it was for a discussion, that both sides should be heard. Chairman Banning replied that so long as he presided no man favoring the Washington Park race-track could speak.

Secession of Race Track Men.

"Then I call upon all fair-minded citizens to follow me to another hall," replied Mr. May, "where each side will be accorded a fair hearing."

A large portion of the audience arose and for a few moments there was bedlam. The police became uneasy and aid was summoned from the station. It was unnecessary, however, for Mr. May and the race-track sympathizers left the hall.

It had been announced that Dr. Harper of the Chicago University, Ald. Noble, Madden, and O'Neil would speak, but none of them was present. As soon as the race track people had retired Chairman Banning introduced the Rev. Dr. Carlos Martyn of the Sixth Presbyterian Church. Dr. Martyn began by describing the beauties of nature with which Hyde Park was blessed. He told of the comfortable homes erected by honest citizens. These homes were threatened by an abomination in the way of a racetrack. The racetrack brought gamblers and bad women into Hyde Park and laid snares for the young men. He told of the powers back of the race track. There was the Illinois Central, the elevated road, and the surface roads, together with men who had great wealth. These powers were allies of the race track for the revenue it brought them. Notwithstanding this power, if the people protested long enough and hard enough, it would not be long until the gates of Washington Park would be closed.

Charges Against the Track.

The Rev. James J. Inglis of Woodlawn Congregational Church said: "The race track is in the way of all business and fearfully in the way of the morals of the community. At one time it was far from the city but now does it pay any Chicago citizen to allow such a valuable piece of property to be used for such a purpose?" Capt. Phillips characterized the park as a monopoly so great that "it takes up half of Cottage Grove avenue." E. H. Keightley, Capt. Phillips, and others spoke, after which resolutions addressed to Mayor Hopkins and the City Council were passed. In substance they alleged: "That the race track is now in the heart of the Thirty-fourth Ward and surrounded by a dense population; that it cuts off from immediate access to the park a vast community of citizens; that the forbidding aspect of the track is impeding the natural progress of improvement; that the population and growth around the barn-encircled area has added $250,000 to the assets of the Driving Park club. They wind up with these declarations:

We condemn the racing and racetrack of the Washington Driving Park as a public nuisance saddled on a long suffering and outraged community. We condemn the prominent men of our city who maintain and patronize this gambling resort and breeder of crime and which, under the cloak of respectability, leads our young and susceptible men into the road to ruin. We hereby ask the Mayor to refuse them a racing license and thereby effectually close them up and drive them out, and that we appoint a committee of about fifty men to be selected hereafter by the Chair and the Executive committee of the South Side Anti-Race Track Association to further this agitation and present the protests of the people to the Mayor of our city. That we call upon all law-abiding and moral citizens to aid us in this work.

A petition to Mayor Hopkins and the City Council asking that the race track be denied a license was circulated in the audience and generally signed.

Friends of the Track Bolt.

After they bolted the meeting the friends of Washington Park, 300 strong, assembled in Isabella Pavilion, a large summer hall, next door to the theater. John P. McGoordy called them to order, and on motion of A. H. Herman L. A. McDonald was elected Chairman. He had no speech to make but extended an invitation to any man present, whether for or against the race track, to come forward and have his say. But there were no "anti's" present who cared to speak.

W. R. Whitehair was the first man to respond. He had lived in the vicinity of Washington Park race track for twenty years. He was there before there was a race track and remembered how badly off the people were for want of improvements. Also how valueless, as compared to what it has been since the track came, was their property. The track, declared Mr. Whitehair, has helped to build up that part of the city and been the means of bringing to the property-owners just such advantages as they wanted.

May Creates Enthusiasm.

Then the crowd shouted for John A. May to give them a talk. Mr. May answered the call with a short talk that created much enthusiasm. He had supposed the mass-meeting would afford an opportunity for those in favor of the park as well as those against it to be heard, and for that reason he had come to the mass-meeting. "As the actual property-owners around Washington Park," he continued, "to the number of 700, have signed a petition to the Mayor asking that the Park Association be given a license and be allowed to hold its annual meeting this year, I had no other thought than that they would have the privilege of saying a word in a meeting called to discuss the question as to whether the park should be closed. I own property near the track and it don't hurt me, consequently it ought not to be an annoyance to people living away over on Madison avenue. This track is run on a different basis than any other about Chicago. It is maintained by some of the best men in the city—men whose object it is to foster and encourage the raising of good stock as well as to furnish innocent amusement to the people. It is neither fair nor just to compare Washington Park with the Garfield race-track, which was nothing but a gambling institution run for gambling purposes."

Mr. McGoordy, the next speaker, characterized the people in the theater as purists, who in agitating the question of closing the race-track simply following the example of the West Side, but their effort, he thought, must fail for the reason that there is no comparison between the conduct of Washington Park and Garfield race track. Washington Park is one of the highest class race tracks in the country and is run by the best class of citizens—men who have shown enterprise in conducting the best meetings in the country; men who spent $40,000 on their club-house to entertain World's Fair visitors last year and gave the biggest purse ever offered on a Derby in this country in order to bring here the finest horses in the world.

Resolved to Favor the Meeting.

Several other speeches were made, after which the audience unanimously passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, In order to encourage the improvement of horses and the maintenance of high-class racing it is necessary that there should be associations of reputable men for the purpose, and

WHEREAS, The membership and management of the Washington Park club are composed of men of the highest social and business standing in the City of Chicago; and

WHEREAS, We believe that the racing meetings furnished by them are conducted in a most honorable manner, and that no other place in the city or vicinity furnishes that character of reputable amusement, which is a source of great pleasure to many thousands of our best people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of this meeting that no steps should be taken to discourage the club in providing its usual annual meeting for the coming summer.

A committee of five, with John A. May as Chairman, was appointed to wait upon the Mayor, present to him the resolution, also the petition signed by 700 property-owners, and ask him to grant the association a license. This committee was instructed to form a permanent organization to take care of Washington Park amusements in the interests of the people.

MAY LEAD TO INTERNATIONAL DISPUTE.

Bitter Feeling Over the Capture of the Visitor and Le Roy Brooks.

TOLEDO, O., May 10.—[Special.]—The excitement at the Lake Erie islands and here over the capture of the steamers Visitor and Le Roy Brooks does not abate. Engineers from the Petrel were sent on board the captured steamers and proceeded to at once overhaul the machinery and displace the working parts so as to unfit them in the case of the steamers being recaptured. Upon the release of the gentlemen of the fishing party, the Lincoln Fishing club of Pelee Island very kindly tendered the prisoners the use of their steamer. American Eagle, to convey them to Put-in Bay. Bitter feeling has been caused by rumors to the effect that the outrage committed was deliberately planned as a catch-trap by the Canadian Collector of Customs, Dr. McCormick. A great deal of truth may be found in the rumor when it is known that the doctor owns the hotel and boarding-house at Pelee, and has done so for a number of years, and heretofore the visitors and fishermen who were captured have always been his guests. This year a majority of them are stopping at the Beebe House at Put-in Bay. A dispatch received here this afternoon from Washington reports that State Department officials say they have received complaints about some of the seizures recently made by the Canadian authorities, and that the matter is being looked into by Secretary Gresham. That gentleman is not at the department today, hence his views on the subject cannot be obtained.

No official statement has yet reached the department in reference to the seizure of the Visitor and Brooks, but complaints have been made with reference to the seizure of nets owned by Americans but located in Canadian waters.

DISTILLERIES ALMOST AT A STANDSTILL.

Only Two Running in This District and with Short Output.

The output of spirits in the Chicago district has been reduced lately to the lowest point it has reached in the history of the whisky trust. The Shufeldt and the Riverdale distilleries are the only ones now running. At the former the output has been reduced from 2,700 bushels to 1,700 a day, while at the latter, which has a capacity of 9,000 a day, the output is now 800. In consequence of the decrease Internal Revenue Collector Mize has given five of his gaugers vacations.

HIGHWAYMEN TAKE A MAN'S CLOTHES.

Henry Liebfred Has Only 50 Cents and Thieves Disrobe Him.

Two highwaymen held up Henry Liebfred at Pacific avenue and Polk street last night. When they found he had but 50 cents they took his hat, coat, and vest, and were proceeding with the disrobing when a policeman appeared on the scene. The officer captured Mr. Liebfred's hat, but the coat and vest and robbers got away.

WILL DRIVE IT OUT.

CONCERTED ACTION TO ATTACK THE SMALLPOX PLAGUE.

Health Officers of Five States Meet with Commissioner Reynolds and a Committee of Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers and Decide on a System of Thorough and Complete Inspection—Money Furnished by Clothing Men, Whose Trade Was Unreasonably Threatened.

By the concerted action of the health officers of Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Indiana smallpox is to be stamped out of Chicago and the West. Within a few days—not later than Monday—extra physicians and extra inspectors will attack the plague in the sweat-shop districts. This was decided upon yesterday at a conference of the health officers, Dr. Reynolds, and a committee of wholesale clothing manufacturers. The immense wholesale clothing interests, recognizing the need of prompt action, will pay the bill. They declare emphatically that no infected clothing has been sent from the city, and under the new conditions such a thing will be impossible.

The conference was held yesterday afternoon at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Those present were: Health Commissioner Reynolds of Chicago, Secretary J. W. Scott of the Illinois Board of Health, Secretary J. T. Reed of the Wisconsin Board, Secretary H. B. Baker of the Michigan Board, Secretary C. N. Metcalf and Dr. D. C. Ramsey of the Indiana Board, Secretary Probst of the Ohio Board, Surgeon John B. Hamilton of the Marine Hospital, and Mrs. Florence Kelly, State Factory Inspector. The committee representing the wholesale clothing manufacturers was composed of Harry Hart of Hart, Schaffner & Mark, E. P. Griswold of Griswold, Palmer & Co., Fred Siegel of Fred Siegel & Bro., A. Kuh of Kuh, Nathan, Fischer & Co., H. D. Kohn of Kohn Bros., Felix Kahn of Kahn, Schoenbrun & Co., S. Spitz of Spitz, Landauer & Co., and John Prentiss of C. P. Kellogg & Co.

The conference was called by the Commissioners of the several States who threatened to forbid the entrance into their States of manufactured textile garments. After reconnoitering among the sweat-shops and tenement houses they were convinced that it was not policy to permit clothing to be shipped out of the city much longer. Thus far there is no evidence that any infected garments have been placed on the market, since the clothing manufacturers themselves have taken every precaution to protect their business, and yesterday they readily agreed to adopt any measure that would drive the contagion out of the city, and they cheerfully agreed to pay the expense of a daily inspection of the tenement houses and sweat-shops.

Meeting of the Clothing Men.

The wholesale men were notified Wednesday that the health officials of the outside States would like a conference with them yesterday afternoon. At 1 o'clock seventy representatives of the wholesale interests gathered in club-room "A" of the Grand Pacific and decided to organize an association for their mutual protection. They unanimously agreed to assist the authorities in any measures that might be proposed, and then appointed a committee which met the health officials.

Health Commissioner Reynolds, who had been criticised by the Health Board men, was not in a pleasant frame of mind when he entered the conference room yesterday, but before the end of the discussion everything was amicable and ended by the Commissioner giving the visiting health officials a dinner last night.

The proposition, which was presented to the meetng as the ultimatum of the Health Boards of the four complaining States, was unanimously adopted and was as follows:

That an efficient daily inspection of all places in which textile garments are manufactured in the City of Chicago be established and maintained under the direct supervision of the Illinois State Board of Health to the end that no such articles from any infected locality shall be put upon the market for sale or shipment or be otherwise distributed to the menace of the public health.

Secretary Scott of the Illinois Board called the conference to order and said that it did not make any difference whether the views of the health boards of the other States were founded on fact or not. The result, he said, was the same, for the manufactured clothing would be kept out of their States unless their wishes were complied with. Mr. Hart, the Chairman of the Clothing Manufacturers' committee, then said:

"On behalf of the clothing manufacturers I am authorized to say that they will follow all directions and do all in their power to stamp out the disease. We have already had our men vaccinated and taken other precautions. It would be a mistake to think that the wholesale manufacturers are not as much interested in getting rid of the smallpox as any other members of the community, and we are willing to signify our intention by doing whatever is requested of us."

Dr. Reynolds delivered a short address in which he reviewed the methods adopted in combating the disease in Chicago. He declared that no infected clothing was being shipped from the city and only two confiscations had been made. By the end of the week he expected to have every smallpox patient properly quarantined. Nearly 400,000 persons, he added, had been vaccinated. Mrs. Florence Kelly, one of the State Factory Inspectors, suggested that no garments manufactured in the 950 sweatshops should be sold for six months.

The question arose as to who would bear the expense of the additional force of physicians, who it was thought must number ten at least as a beginning.

Will Furnish the Money.

"I will say for the manufacturers," said Mr. Hart, "that they will cheerfully furnish the money."

Then Dr. Reynolds was asked by Mr. Scott if he was entirely willing that the Illinois State Board should direct the inspection. Dr. Reynolds said he had no objection.

Mr. Spitz rose to set the manufacturers right. He said it was not fair to have statements sent broadcast over the country that manufacturers of textile garments in Chicago were careless about the goods they were sending out. The contrary was true, he said, for no manufacturer could afford to ship an infected garment and further than that he did not know of any manufacturer who did not hold his life at as high a value as any other citizen. With a few more short talks the conference adjourned.

The plan of daily inspection will be put into immediate operation. Secretary Scott said he would confer today with Dr. William E. Quine, President of the State Board of Health, and members of the Executive committee. He did not think a meeting of the board would be necessary. There are now eleven factory inspectors doing duty in the city. Some one will be appointed chief inspector and he will apportion the work. Additional inspectors will be provided by the board. Each "sweat-shop" will be examined daily. The results will be reported to the Secretary of the State Board and he will in turn advise outside boards of health. Dr. Reynolds when he understood the scheme interposed no objection to the additional assistance thus given the City Health Department by the State Board.

The wholesale clothiers were much pleased with the outcome of the conference and they will meet again at 1 o'clock this afternoon at the Grand Pacific to report back to the meeting of manufacturers. The Secretaries of the outside Boards of Health will leave today. They expressed themselves yesterday as satisfied with the new turn affairs have taken. They are confident now that the plague will be abated and they have no wish to ruin the wholesale clothing business of Chicago.

By yesterday's action the quarantine voted by the Indiana Health Board becomes inoperative.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the conference strict quarantine by land is unnecessary at present, but the question may well be considered now whether any person from any city where smallpox exists in epidemic form should be allowed to stop in our State without having a certificate of vaccination within the last three years, and that in case of establishment of quarantine all passengers boarding trains should be informed that unless provided with vaccination certificates from proper authorities they will be liable to examination and revaccination at the State line.

Method of Inspection.

The committee appointed to draft measures for dealing with smallpox epidemics in large cities made the following among other suggestions:

The city should be divided into districts containing not more than 10,000 people.

Each district should be placed under the supervision of competent medical inspectors to (a) make a house to house inspection; (b) to successfully vaccinate within the shortest possible time all persons who have not been vaccinated during the outbreak, and that the first vaccination be within seven days; (c) to properly disinfect all houses and their contents where smallpox occurs.

Where possible each case of smallpox should be immediately removed to a suitably constructed and properly equipped and officered hospital. The patient treated in hospital has 71 chances in 100 for recovery; the patient at home has only 59.

The steamers Simon Langell, bound for Lake Superior, and the S. K. Martin for Menominee, Mich., are the only boats which have left port without passing the rigid inspection of the Marine Hospital service for smallpox. All the passenger lines are having their boats inspected on every trip in order to escape the threatened quarantine regulations of local authorities at the other end of their route. So strict are the passenger lines that every passenger taken on board is required to be vaccinated.

ARMED MEN LOOT A MISSOURI BANK.

Four Citizens of Southwest City Badly Wounded—One Robber Shot.

NOEL, Mo., May 10.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon seven men armed with Winchesters and revolvers rode into Southwest City, Mo., and robbed the bank, getting all the money the bank contained, between $3,000 and $4,000. They evidently came from the Territory, and were experts. They did the job in a business-like manner. Two of them were stationed on the sidewalk, three entered the bank, and two others guarded the horses. One hundred shots were fired by the robbers, and four prominent citizens were badly wounded. J. C. Seabourn and O. L. Seabourn were both shot through the groin; Mart Hembree had a leg broken by a bullet. S. F. Multon, United States Marshal, received a flesh wound in the leg. The robbers were ten minutes going through the bank. Afterwards they mounted their horses and started for the Nation at a full gallop. As they were leaving the outskirts some one fired several shots at them, killing a horse and wounding a robber. He immediately secured another horse from a farmer who was passing and followed his pals. No resistance was offered by the citizens. The wounded men were shot while standing on the sidewalk. A posse was made up and has started in pursuit, but the robbers have a good start and will probably get away.

FIRE CAUSES SUICIDE OF TWO LIVES.

Three Frightened People Jump into the Canal at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 11.—At midnight fire was discovered in the lumber yards of C. H. Baker & Co. on the Oswego Canal near the center of the city. A brisk wind was blowing and the flames spread rapidly, soon destroying the entire stock in the yards, valued at $40,000. Tied to the dock at the yard was the gospel canalboat, Good News, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, who, with Mrs. Wilson's brother, slept aboard the boat. They jumped into the canal. "Joe" Dunfee, the local pugilist, who, in April, 1893, killed Daniel Donovan of Cleveland in a sparring match, saw the occupants of the boat jump and at once dove into the canal to rescue them. His efforts were unavailing, for brother-in-law and wife sank before he could reach them, and the husband saved himself by swimming to the opposite bank. The fire is raging near the edge of the canal, but is confined so that no other property is threatened.

HE HAS A DIAMOND IN HIS STOMACH.

L. E. Butterfield Swallows a Precious Stone and Is Arrested.

L. E. Butterfield, a traveling salesman, is locked up at the East Chicago Avenue Station with a two-carat diamond in his stomach. At least that is what Mr. Butterfield claims. The prisoner is charged with larceny and the complainant in the case is M. E. Page, the candy manufacturer, who was recently made defendant in a divorce case. According to the story learned by the police Mr. Page called upon Mr. Butterfield several days ago and told him to turn over to him a certain diamond ring which he had in his possession. This ring had been given to Mr. Butterfield, so it is claimed, by Mrs. Page, who was afraid her husband would take it away from her. When Mr. Page made his demand for the ring Butterfield promptly pulled the stone out of the setting and put it in his mouth and swallowed it before the candy manufacturer was aware of what was being done.

JUNE 1 HONOLULU'S RESTORATION DAY.

Royalists Say They Will Attack Provisional Government Then.

HONOLULU, May 3.—At the election for delegates to the constitutional convention yesterday there were no Royalist candidates. The American Union party had five candidates and six others ran independently. Of the regular ticket three were elected, one of whom, A. Kunuiakea, is a descendant of the old reigning family and the last of his race. There were 7,747 ballots cast. Admiral Walker has not yet decided on the location for the naval station. A number of Royalists have set June 1 as restoration day. They expect to be fully armed and, if no help is received from the United States, they intend to make an attack on the provisional government. The government officials take no stock in the rumor.

Train Struck by a Landslide.

LOUISIANA, Mo., May 10.—[Special.]—Chicago and Alton train No. 52, which left Chicago at 6 o'clock last night, was struck by a landslide about six miles west of here at 2 o'clock this morning. The engine and baggage car were derailed and the former completely wrecked. About fifteen minutes later a rock weighing twenty tons slid from the hillside, crushing the second chair car and barely giving the fifteen passengers time to escape. At daylight the through passengers were brought back in two sleepers to Louisiana and sent forward to Kansas City via Hannibal over the Hannibal and St. Joe road. A track has been laid around the obstruction.

American Ticket Brokers' Association.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—The American Ticket Brokers' Association elected the following officers: President, H. C. Meader, Cincinnati; First Vice-President, J. J. Philbin, Omaha; Second Vice-President, Ben Wasserman, St. Louis; Third Vice-President, D. Domnau, Waco, Tex.; Fourth Vice-President, J. Spliedt, Washington, D. C.; two-year terms Executive committee, George W. McKenzie, Chicago, Charles H. Gentry, Chicago; Chairman Executive committee, George W. McKenzie; Secretary, W. E. Carter, Louisville, Ky. Depository, First National Bank, Chicago.

CHARGE ON A "WHEEL"

SUPREME TEST OF VALOR WITH FORT SHERIDAN REGULARS.

With Fixed Bayonets and Forty Rounds of Ammunition to the Man a Spirited Attack Is Made on the Cause of Uncanny Noises in the Drill Hall—To Their Great Confounding Col. Crofton Is Found in a Tangled Heap—Discovery Solves a Sphinx-Like Mystery.

Things are lively at Fort Sheridan these days. Stories of all kinds fly thick and fast, and the gossip is no respecter of persons. No official rank is sacred at Fort Sheridan these parlous times.

No less a personage than the commanding officer of the post, Col. R. E. A. Crofton, is now the topic of conversation in mess-room and barracks. When the story started it was to the effect that Col. Crofton "had a wheel." Now, everybody knows what is the matter with a man when he "has a wheel," and the story caused a lively sensation.

After the story had been current several

MOVING TO GROVER'S MUSIC.

days the truth came out. And it came out after the following fashion: Uncanny noises were heard at unearthly hours in the big drill hall. The big room gave forth the sound of a body falling heavily on the floor. With this was the crash of steel and strange cries from an excited voice. Stories about ghosts came thick and fast. At last early one morning the officer of the guard determined to solve the

THE COLONEL MOVES TO MUSIC.

mystery of the drill hall. With bayonets fixed and forty rounds of ammunition to each man the guard moved on the big room prepared for ghosts or anything else above or under ground. Just as they reached the door there was a crash, a fall, and many strange words. But not a man flinched. The officer opened the door.

In a tangled heap on the floor lay Col. R. E. A. Crofton and his wheel. The mystery was solved.

But all this was several days ago and they say the Colonel is making great progress. It is even hinted that the drill master of the Fort Sheridan Bicycle Corps has said that the Colonel has successfully ridden twice around the hall to the music of a fife and drum corps.

If this is so the Colonel will be able to make his appearance in public at an early date, and it is needless to say that the fort is anxiously awaiting the festal day. It will be history itself, and there is talk about a Presidential salute and all sorts of big doings as the

THE COLONEL MEETS HIS WATERLOO.

Colonel dashes up and down the parade ground at the head of the Bicycle Corps.

It is hinted that the prospective removal of the Fifteenth to Fort D. A. Russell is the cause of Col. Crofton's action, and that there is method in his "wheel." That military stronghold is two miles from Cheyenne, Wyo., and every officer and all their wives and daughters go to town on wheels. It is as much a part of military routine life out there as dress parade to be an expert cyclist, and "wheel parties" are "the" society fad. Therefore ——.

COKE STRIKERS RALLY FOR AN ATTACK.

Slavs and Poles Furious Over the Employment of New Men.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., May 10.—The introduction of outsiders to take the places of the striking cokeworkers has been commenced. The strikers, especially the Slavs and Poles, are furious. They were startled and enraged tonight by the actual appearance of an advance guard of imported workmen, consisting of two carloads of strangers who have been run into the Morewood plant of the H. C. Frick Coke company. Late tonight it is generally believed that the hurried preparations being made that are keeping the strikers up and alert look to an attack in such force that the deputies on guard will be swept away in case the new men really try to go to work at daybreak. The situation is alarming, as 10,000 men are expected at Scottdale, and it is not probable the leaders will be able to keep them within bounds.

Action of Chiefs of Police at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 10.—At the session today of the National Union of Chiefs of Police a resolution was referred to the Executive committee for further consideration, declaring that all aid extended visiting officers in pursuit of criminals in cities represented in the union shall be free, except for actual expenses incurred in extending such aid. Among the resolutions adopted were the following: Creating a committee to endeavor to secure government rates of telegraph for police departments; requiring the issuance of warrants in the place where a fugitive is wanted before his arrest is required by telegraph; for a committee to investigate and report on the best and most humane appliances for restraining refractory prisoners.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1894.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, warmer, variable winds.

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Pullman Employes Eschew the Strike.

9 L. J. Morrison's Union Pacific Ideas.

11 Grey and Blind Alcryon Reinstated.
Logan Wins the Hawthorne Handicap.
Ducat's Good Lexington Race.
Jockey Club Interprets the Rules.

12 Ayer Cites Law in St. Charles Case.
Republican County Primaries Today.

HIS HEAD CUT OFF BY THE CABLE.

Gus Johnson's Horrible Death in a North Side Street Railroad Conduit.

Gus Johnson, an oiler for the North Chicago Street railroad company, was found at 1 o'clock this morning in the conduit through which the cable runs at Illinois and Wells street with his head severed from his body. His head had been cut off by being caught between the cable and one of the wheels on which the rope runs in rounding the corner. John Blott, who has charge of the gang of oilers on the North Side, went into the opening under the tracks to repair a break in the cable and found Johnson's body. Blott said the victim had no business there, and he does not know how the accident happened.

GROVER NOW WANTS TO DAM A CREEK.

Strange Odor Makes Its Appearance Near His Home at Buzzard's Bay.

BOSTON, Mass., May 10.—[Special.]—Adjacent to President Cleveland's summer home on Buzzard's Bay is a creek which is a source of annoyance. When the tide ebbs its banks are left dry, and under the sun's rays give forth an offensive odor. President Cleveland, with other property-holders adjacent, has petitioned the State Harbor and Land Commissioners for leave to dam the creek at its mouth, thus shutting out tidewaters and keeping a full stream of fresh water back of the dam.

LOWER THE STATUES FROM THE ROOF.

Wreckers Commence to Tear Down the Woman's Building.

The hand of the destroyer was laid upon the World's Fair buildings yesterday. Men employed by the Wrecking company which paid $80,000 for the structures began their work of devastation on the Woman's and the Fisheries Buildings. They attacked the roof first, lowering by derricks the staff angels and other statues with as much care as if they were made of glass. All these things are to be saved for a market which the wreckers think will be created in a year or two.

HE GETS A SHAVE AND DROPS DEAD.

Then an Astute Coroner's Jury Says He Died of Pneumonia.

Herman Tribbler dropped dead yesterday in a barber shop at No. 98 South Desplaines street just after getting shaved. A Coroner's jury said he died of pneumonia.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Toledo, O., telephone exchange was destroyed by fire last night.

The Southern Baptist Church convention begins at Dallas, Tex., today.

E. B. White, a painter, at Houston, Tex., has killed his wife and himself.

John P. Walsh was acquitted at Milwaukee, Wis., of the murder of Edward Holleran.

John C. Godshall, aged 52, one of the wealthiest residents of Lansdale, Pa., committed suicide.

Mrs. Robert Gordon Hardy, Senator Cullom's daughter, is dangerously ill with typhoid-fever at Boston, Mass.

Over 3,000 people are homeless at Norway, Me., on account of the conflagration there Wednesday night.

The Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis freight-house in Columbus, O., was burned last night. Loss, $60,000.

Admission to the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco will be reduced soon from 50 to 25 cents Sundays and to 25 cents week days after 5 p. m.

The Sharon estate filed a supplemental deed of trust conveying $40,000,000 worth of property to the California Title Insurance and Trust company.

John Porter, an Izard County, Ark., farmer, tried to ford Strawberry River yesterday with a wagon. His wife and three children were drowned.

Assistant Secretary Hamlin of the Treasury, it is said, is going to San Francisco to personally investigate charges of wholesale fraud in the custom-house there.

The Controller of the Currency has appointed William A. Latimer, the present Bank Examiner in Missouri, receiver of the First National Bank at Sedalia.

The grand jury at San Francisco investigating the People's Home Savings Bank case ordered indictments against Directors Hiram T. Graves, Charles Montgomery, A. L. Jenkins, and E. H. McDonald Jr.

LAST EDITION.

"BOSS" CROKER OUT.

Tammany's Famous Chieftain Formally Retires.

JOHN M'QUADE IS CHOSEN

He Takes the Place, However, Shorn of All Its Power.

QUARRELED WITH COCKRAN.

Bourke Insisted Upon Being United States Senator.

DRAMATIC SCENE IN THE WIGWAM

NEW YORK, May 10.—[Special.]—Richard Croker resigned today as leader of Tammany Hall. When he had given the last hand-shake and walked down Fourteenth street for the first time in ten years without a political weight on his shoulder he said:

"Never again in my life will I direct the policies of Tammany Hall or of any other hall. Pardon my falling into the talk of the turf, but I can find no better way to express myself than to say that I am like an old horse soured on the track—I am soured on politics."

After Croker had said farewell to his colleagues in the organization and had reached his home, No. 5 East Seventy-fourth street, he said when asked how Tammany would now be managed:

"That I couldn't say. I would not want to predict anything about it. As a matter of fact I really have no idea who the next leader will be. That will come as a matter of time. It takes time for a leader to develop. One of my greatest reasons for getting out is the fact that politics is continually forcing a man into quarrels with his friends. They sometimes ask you to do things which you do not honestly feel the right or power to do, and by refusing to do which you must offend them. The loudest talkers against me now are the men that are out of office. If it were possible for me to procure offices for all of them it would be all right."

Quarrel with Bourke Cockran.

Mr. Croker then paid his compliments to Bourke Cockran as follows:

"I notice that Bourke Cockran has said that the only fault he had to find with Tammany Hall was that there was too much leader about it. He is quoted as making this statement in the public print and he has taken no occasion to deny it. I think that this comes with bad grace from him. When he was a candidate for Congress it took a great deal of leadership, determination, and force to get his opponent out of the way, so that he could run. It required stout interference on my part to make the road clear for him. I know of no reason now for his being disgruntled except that he was not made United States Senator from New York. He insisted on having that nomination, insisted in every way, and urged his claims with the greatest perseverence. I did not think he was entitled to the nomination. I thought he was well enough off where he was, and it gave me pleasure to support Mr. Murphy."

Dramatic Scene in Tammany Hall.

The reception room and corridors of Tammany Hall, from 2 o'clock until after 6 in the evening, were thronged with politicians. The gathering of the committee was of an altogether unusual character, and toward the close of the afternoon, after it was known that the resignation was actually accepted, it acquired a sorrowful flavor. Into the midst of the grave assemblage Mr. Croker gravely marched at 4 o'clock. He was alone. An informal reception lasted for some moments and then Mr. Croker seated himself in the corner to await developments, with Police Commissioner James J. Martin on one side of him and Mr. Purroy on the other. The committee consists of sixty-four members. All were present except Mr. Cockran, Robert D. Petty, and M. Culhahan. The meeting was, of course, a private session. It had been called to order before Mr. Croker appeared.

There was silence when Mr. Croker entered the room. He took a seat on the front row, near the door. Mr. Martin turned to him and said the committee was awaiting the communication it was understood he desired to make. Mr. Croker arose and, advancing to the table, handed Mr. Martin an envelope. Mr. Martin opened the envelope, glanced at the inclosure and handed it to Park Commissioner Edward Bell, one of the secretaries. Mr. Bell read the letter aloud. It was dated at Tammany Hall, May 10, addressed to James J. Martin, Chairman of the Executive committee, and was as follows:

Dear Sir: I hereby respectfully tender my resignation as a member of the Executive committee and also as Chairman of the Finance committee of Tammany Hall. Very truly yours,
RICHARD CROKER.

Croker Formally Goes Out.

A long and uncomfortable silence followed. Commissioner Bell took his seat, and Chairman Martin arose and faced the committee. Then Mr. Croker arose and asked permission to say a few words. He walked into the middle of the room and faced the committee. He spoke for five minutes in a calm and forcible way. In conclusion he urged the committee to accept his resignation. When Mr. Croker sat down a long pause followed, broken only by some audible indications of emotion on the part of two or three of the committeemen. Then Mr. Purroy arose and said he thought Mr. Croker's request should be granted. There was another silence, and then the Chairman put the question whether or not the resignation be accepted. It was decided that the roll be called and each member answer to his name. The question was put. Of the 60 votes cast there was only one in the negative. John J. Scannell of the Eleventh District insisted on voting against the acceptance of the resignation. Mr. Croker then left the room, being no longer a member of the committee, and the committee devoted the remainder of the session to routine business.

John McQuade will succeed Mr. Croker as Chairman of the Finance committee. The position will be merely honorary and will not carry the power attached to it in the past.

INTO THE HANDS OF A RECEIVER.

American Loan and

TO KNOCK OUT BOTH.

POPULISTS ATTACK APPORTIONMENTS OF 1893 AND 1882.

They Will Make a Test Case of the Old Forty-sixth District Under the Act of 1872—Claim That the Two Subsequent Apportionments Were Equally Unfair—W. C. Blair Takes a Petition to Springfield—Col. Morrison Not a Senatorial Candidate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 10.—[Special.]—The fight over the apportionment will develop a new feature here tomorrow. The Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association will take a hand, and proceedings will be commenced before Judge Creighton here in the morning. The petitioner in the Senatorial case will be Judge W. C. Blair of Mount Vernon, Jefferson County, who is here tonight. He will be represented by H. G. Jones, candidate of the People's party for Congress in the Twentieth District. Mr. Blair brings to Springfield with him a petition signed by over 300 voters of the old Forty-sixth District, under the act of 1872, asking him to be the People's party candidate for the House. This is in conformity with the election law. The Forty-sixth District under the apportionment of 1872 was composed of the Counties of Jefferson, Hamilton, and White. The new district under the act of 1892 comprises Jefferson, Wayne, Hamilton, and Franklin. Under the act of 1882 it was Hamilton, White, Wabash, and Lawrence. This district, so the Democrats claim, is only connected by a bridge at Grayville over a small river.

Blair will go first before the Secretary of State and file his petition in conformity with law, thus making himself a legislative candidate. Mr. Hinrichsen will at once refuse the petition, and properly so, too. He will not recognize any district not under existing law, and Mr. Blair will be left out in the cold so far as the Secretary of State's office is concerned.

He will at once go before Judge Creighton of the Circuit Court, which is now in session here, and file his petition. He will swear a writ of mandamus against the Secretary of State, alleging that both apportionments are unconstitutional and void. He will maintain that the old apportionment of 1872 is the only fair one, and both others are void.

The position of the petitioner is ably described in the following editorial, which today appears in the National organ of the People's party published at Mount Vernon, Ill. It was written by John P. Steele, editor of the paper and Secretary of the national organization:

John P. Steele's Editorial.

"We have often called attention to the partisan character of Congressional and legislative apportionments. Party spirit so completely dominates legislative bodies that whatever party is in power seeks to perpetuate its power by so arranging the Congressional and Legislative districts as to secure the election of the largest possible number of adherents. This is called from Eldridge Gerry, the man who first suggested the methods, the gerrymander, and it is indulged alike by both the old parties; and unless something be done to check it, it is very likely to be indulged by the new, when once fully established in power.

"That this gerrymandering of Congressional and legislative districts, solely to benefit the party which may happen to be in power, is not in the interest of good government it is unnecessary to argue. We concede that to apportion a State or to divide it into Congressional and legislative districts is no idle task. The question of contiguity of territory, of similarity of interests and of population, are all to be taken into account, but when the question of politics also enters into consideration and such counties are grouped as will most surely give best results to the party in power, the difficulty becomes all the greater and all the other considerations must yield to the dominant idea of party success. For instance, suppose the Democrats are in power in a State Legislature and an apportionment is to be made. Certain districts are not quite but almost Democratic. Another district is so strongly Democratic that it can spare a Democratic county and still be safe. This county is attached to the close district and thus two safe Democratic districts are made where there was but one before.

"Or two Republican districts may lie side by side. If a strong Republican county were taken from one and added to the other it would make the district receiving the additional county more strongly Republican, but would add nothing to its Congressional or legislative representation, and it might make the other district Democratic and result in a net gain to that party.

Wants Gerrymandering Stopped.

"To accomplish these results districts are made in all sorts of shapes, without regard to any other than party considerations. This is the gerrymander, and the Democratic party is no more chargeable with it than the Republicans; both alike do it when they have power, and the effect is just as bad in one as in the other, and would be just as bad were the People's party in power and should yield to the temptation to practice it. We sincerely hope some effective measure may be taken to make these political gerrymanders impossible. So glaring have they become that the opposite party, the party beaten, is beginning to seek remedies in the courts. Such was the case in Indiana but recently, and even now the Republicans of Illinois are attacking the Democratic Senatorial apportionment of 1892, and are asking the courts to declare it unconstitutional.

"We think the step a very proper one, but the Republicans of Illinois are in a very poor situation to take it; for they apportioned the State in 1882, and made a more glaring gerrymander than did the Democrats in 1893. For instance, take the Forty-sixth Senatorial District. It was regarded hopelessly Democratic any way, and the point was to throw as many Democratic counties together as possible, and thus take Democratic counties from adjacent districts and secure Republican gains. So the counties of Hamilton, White, and Wabash were thrown together. But Lawrence, away up the Wabash River with a strong Democratic vote, was in the way of a Republican district up there. Hence the Republican Legislature jumped a corner of Edwards County and added Lawrence to the three other counties named, and called it the Forty-sixth District, and not inappropriately called by the people the 'Goose Neck' district, though the neck of the goose was entirely severed where the corner of Edwards touched the Wabash River just below the mouth of the Bon Pas.

"Glaring as is the Democratic gerrymander of 1892, it would be very difficult to find a parallel in it to this Republican gerrymander of 1882. While the Republicans, therefore, in the face of their own gerrymander, are attacking the Democratic gerrymander of 1892 it would be well to give the Republican gerrymander of 1882 a like airing, and we believe that Populists are the very fellows that ought to do it. Their hands are clean in this matter and they have always fought gerrymandering partisan appointments.

"But how can they do it? Easily enough. Take the apportionment of 1872, made twenty years ago, before political gerrymanders had become quite so prominent an element in apportionments. As well take the Forty-sixth District as any other, perhaps better. Under that apportionment it comprised the counties of Jefferson, Hamilton, and White. Let a citizen of one of these counties be nominated for the Legislature for this old district of 1872, by petition as required by the Australian ballot law. He presents his petition to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State refuses to accept it, on the ground that there is no such Senatorial district in the State.

To Go Back to 1872.

"The petitioner claims that there is, contending that the apportionments of 1882 and of 1892 were both unconstitutional on account of the gerrymander, leaving the only constitutional and legal district that made in 1872, and composed of the counties named. The Secretary of State still refuses to accept the petition and the petitioner applies to the court for a writ of mandamus requiring him to show cause why he does not accept the petition. He must answer the writ and the court must pass upon it. No matter what decision may be reached here, the case then goes directly to the Supreme Court, which must pass upon the constitutionality of both of the apportionments, that of 1882 and that of 1892, the work of both of the old parties, and laying them both open to the unbiased consideration of the courts and the people.

"If one is bad, unconstitutional, the other is equally so. Let them both be shown up together and let gerrymander receive two black eyes instead of one.

"What would be the effect should the Supreme Court hold the apportionments unconstitutional? Precisely the same as if the Republican plan of fighting the apportionment of 1892 only should succeed. The Governor would call the Legislature together to apportion the State, and gerrymander would be ruled out. A case brought as we have suggested would prevent the possibility of a partisan decision, as it would involve the work of both parties in precisely the same way.

"P. S.—Since the above was written Judge W. C. Blair of this city, represented by the Hon. H. G. Jones as his attorney, has decided to take the matter up as above suggested and will carry it to the Supreme Court. The chances are that the case will go promptly to the Supreme Court, as Judge Creighton will be disposed to decide it promptly. Either way the decision is rendered it will promptly be appealed to the court of last resort. It will be considered at the June term of the Supreme Court, and since it attacks both apportionments is far reaching in its effects."

COL. MORRISON IS NOT A CANDIDATE.

He Writes a Letter Which Fully Explains the Position He Holds.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 10.—In reply to one of his Southern Illinois Democratic friends Col. Morrison some time ago wrote that he had long since determined not to be a candidate for the United States Senatorial nomination and expressed the belief that no Democrat who might be nominated in State convention would fail to respond in this letter which has just been made public.

Col. Morrison says: "I have yours of March 15, saying, 'if Southern Illinois is to have the Senator your friends think you should be the man,' and after the very complimentary suggestion that 'of course if Chicago claims it and has votes enough she will get it,' you ask: 'Do you want us to be for you?' Though residing at the State capital Senator Palmer is, by our friends further north, credited and charged to Southern Illinois, and it is not unlikely that Northern Illinois may claim the candidate this time. This, I infer from your letter, is your own view of the matter. Influenced by considerations like these and others more personal, I determined long since not to be a candidate and have frequently said so. The committee in calling the convention properly, I think, left it to the convention to nominate the candidate for Senator, or not, as the Democracy may deem advisable. It is reported that the Republicans, now having a majority of the Supreme Court, will attempt to set aside the apportionment recently made and go back to theirs of twelve years ago, or compel a new apportionment acceptable to their minority in the present Legislature.

"Our Supreme Court is not likely to thus undertake to elect a Senator. Yet, should the convention deem it advisable to nominate a candidate, a Democrat so selected would without doubt respond to such a call, and the obligation to do so will be the same, whether the late apportionment is or is not to be overthrown. I am not unmindful of the friendly purpose of your letter, which but for the urgency of other matters would have been answered earlier. Respectfully yours,

"WILLIAM R. MORRISON."

M'KINLAY OWNS THE CONVENTION.

He Carries Off the Democratic Nomination in the Forty-third Senatorial.

MARSHALL, Ill., May 10.—[Special.]—The Democratic Senatorial convention of the Forty-third District held here today proved to be tame. A delegation of over 200 came down at 10 o'clock accompanied by R. L. McKinlay, candidate for Senator, but before they arrived the Marshall adherents of the latter met in mass convention and selected a new set of delegates, who were instructed for McKinlay. The plan of the Polk Briscoe-Fithian combine was to organize the convention with their delegation, which was anti-McKinlay, combined with Effingham and Cumberland. But the convention hall was packed with McKinlay men early, and the latter adroitly succeeded in having C. A. Purdunn, a pronounced McKinlay adherent, call the convention to order. H. S. Tanner of Paris was chosen temporary Chairman, the opposition being ignored. The temporary organization was declared permanent, and the McKinlay men were fairly in the saddle.

A motion to appoint a Committee on Orcdentials was ignored and instead of a delegate convention it was a mass-meeting in which all the spectators, Republicans as well, took part. Not a motion made by the Briscoe men was noticed and all motions made by the McKinlay side were declared carried. On not a single motion was there a call for the nays. The Briscoe-Fithian men seemed utterly paralyzed by the striking audacity of the proceeding and were completely cowed. McKinlay was nominated for Senator by acclamation, a negative vote not being called for.

Then R. E. Hamill of Clark moved that George W. Lecrone of Effingham and Polk Briscoe of Clark be nominated by acclamation as candidates for Representative. Cumberland objected in the person of L. N. Brewer, who moved an adjournment for an hour, which was graciously granted. On the reassembling of the convention Hamill's motion went through, though Lecrone positively declined beforehand to be a candidate. A resolution indorsing the candidacy of George W. Fithian for Congressman was greeted with a chorus of hoots, yells, and cries of "No!" "No!" The new Senatorial committee appointed was C. A. Purdunn of Clark, F. W. Loy of Effingham, L. N. Brewer of Cumberland, and W. W. Wilson of Edgar.

WILL COUNTY DEMOCRATS IN A ROW.

P. C. Haley Withdraws from the Convention—Frank Lawler Talks.

JOLIET, Ill., May 10.—[Special.]—Will County Democrats had the liveliest county convention this afternoon held in many years, resulting in a portion of the delegates, headed by P. C. Haley, withdrawing. The convention entirely failed to instruct for Black and to send Haley to Springfield. The most disgraceful uproar prevailed during the convention, delegates swearing and daring each other to fight. Frank Lawler of Chicago had been invited by anti-Haley men to speak and did so. The Haley delegation left the hall, but had not enough force to form another convention. They are loud against John Arnold, United States Marshal, Representative David Forsythe, and George Brennan, clerk to the Secretary of State, for coming in here and helping the country delegates down the Haley crowd. Two weeks ago Dr. M. W. Reed was removed as Pension Examiner for interfering in a city election and the same medicine is prescribed for Arnold, Brennan, and others. Will County Democracy is sundered irreparably. The delegates selected for Springfield are among the representative Democrats of the county and will doubtless vote for Black, but refuse to have a halter placed around their neck.

Gov. Flower Disposes of Bills.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 10.—[Special.]—Gov. Flower disposed of another large lot of bills today. Among those receiving favorable action was that abolishing days of grace on all notes, drafts, checks, acceptances, bills of exchange, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness on and after Jan. 1 next. The most important of those vetoed was the New York City Park Commissioners' bill, which legislated out of office the three present Democratic Commissioners and put in their seats two Democrats and two Republicans.

Political Notes.

The Minnesota Republican State convention will be held at St. Paul July 11.

The People's party of Wisconsin will meet in State convention at Milwaukee July 4.

The Missouri Republican State convention will be held at Excelsior Springs Aug. 15.

The Iowa Republican State Central committee will meet Tuesday, May 15, at Des Moines.

Congressman Champ Clark was renominated by the Ninth Missouri District Democrats.

The Republican Congressional convention in Gov. McKinley's district will be held June 14.

The Thirty-fourth Illinois Senatorial District convention will be held at Bluffs City June 22.

Postmaster Hubbard of Decatur, Ill., has gone to Washington to make a defense to charges against him.

The Ohio Senate Finance committee has agreed to recommend for adoption the Cannon resolution providing for adjournment of the Legislature May 21.

Injured by a Runaway Horse.

A runaway attached to a two-wheeled cart collided with a buggy driven by G. W. Hoffel, No. 6331 Honore street, and Mr. Hoffel, with his 4-year-old son Walter and Dr. J. S. Miller, was thrown out of the rig. The boy received injuries which will probably cause his death. Dr. Miller was severely hurt, but Mr. Hoffel escaped with a few bruises. The runaway horse was owned by J. W. Shannon, who, the police say, was intoxicated. Shannon will be arrested.

TO FINIS BY A FLUKE.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION GOES TO DOWNING BY ACCIDENT.

Sixteenth District Democrats Name Him on the 479th Ballot—There Was a Slip Somewhere, but Nobody Seemed Wide Enough Awake to See Just How It All Happened—The Nominee Is Secretary of the State Senate—Other Political News.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 10.—[Special.]—Finis E. Downing of Cass County is the Congressional nominee of the Democratic party in this, the new Sixteenth District. His nomination was a fluke and came about more by accident than anything else. The 479th ballot brought about the result. The 478th ballot gave Selby, three; Downing, eight; Larkin, eleven; Page, seven; Bell, seventeen; Callon, fourteen; Williams, twelve; and Allen, four. The next one wound up the ball of yarn. Calhoun laid off with three for Selby and Cass gave eight for Downing. Greene was called and Judge Withers, the Chairman of that delegation, in timid undertone chirped out: "Eleven for Downing." Jersey deposited its seven for Page and Macoupin was called. The delegates from Greene had no idea Macoupin would do anything but vote for Bell; they did not for an instant think Macoupin would leave its favorite son, but Senator Augustus Walker, the Chairman of the delegation from Macoupin, called out: "Seventeen for Downing." Now, the delegates from Morgan were seated on two exceedingly long and correspondingly hard benches immediately in front of the Chairman. They were apparently in no trouble and at peace with the world. Some of the delegates were whittling sticks, others ate peanuts, chewed gum, or smoked cigars, according to individual instinct or taste. The Chairman was unmindful of what was going on around him. The Secretary called the county and Morgan went on record for Mr. Callon. Pike County, in accordance with custom, voted for Williams. Downing had thirty-six votes and he needed just three more to nominate him. Scott County was yet to be called. Scott is no slouch of a county, either; it has produced a good many men in its day, notably, Starkey Powell, long since dead.

Scott in a Predicament.

Scott came here in rather an embarrassing condition. It had a candidate for Congress in the person of Sylvester Allen. The delegates weren't for Mr. Allen at all, and the relations between the would-be Congressman and his four delegates were so warped that the delegates wouldn't speak to him. Sylvester withdrew from the convention a day or two ago, but his delegates wouldn't have it. They kept on voting for him just the same, both in and out of season. Mr. Allen made up his mind yesterday that he could not be nominated and he went home, leaving the delegates from Scott to shift for themselves. Scott was a mighty county before the convention was over. Its Chairman, a big, husky, hard-headed man, with a face as imperturbable as that of the Sphinx, sat there listening to the roll-call. No man in that convention knew better what was going on. He knew just as well as anybody that Downing had thirty-six votes, and that Scott could nominate him. With a big Barlow knife he was whittling the fag end of a shingle, and when Scott was called he threw aside the shingle, shut up his knife and put it in his pocket. Then, with a face as placid as a summer sea and a sardonic smile, he settled the sum. "Four for Downing," he said, and it was all over. Downing had forty votes now and was surely nominated. There wasn't a chance for a change of any description. The delegates from Greene didn't seem to know what had happened, and the delegates from Morgan were equally densely ignorant of what was going on. Secretary Hirsheimer remarked in an undertone: "Downing is nominated."

It Is a Surprise.

Over in the Pike County delegation a chap, who was rather brighter than his colleagues, roared out: "Great Scott, we've nominated Downing." Then Gus Walker yelled back at him, "I should think we had." The delegates from Morgan were beginning to wake up now and they gradually got it through their heads that the fight was over. A moment more and Chairman Ferna said, "Gentlemen of the convention, the result of the 479th ballot is as follows: Selby, 3; Page, 7; Callon, 14; Williams, 12; and Downing, 40. Mr. Downing having received a majority of the delegates to this convention I hereby declare him the nominee of the Democratic party for Congress in this, the Sixteenth Congressional District." The nomination was made unanimous on everybody's motion and a great season of cheering was indulged in, during which a delegation was sent out to inform Mr. Downing of what had happened and bring him into the hall.

Morgan County was awake now. The delegates were keenly alive to several facts. They knew in the first place that Downing had been nominated without their aid and they knew, moreover, that his nomination meant Morgan County would not get much in conventions involving the Congressional district for the next six years. They realized the fact that Downing would go to Congress and stay there one term—no more. And they knew that Bell of Macoupin would succeed him for two full terms, and they saw a Circuit Judgeship slipping from their grasp, and they were painfully aware that a membership of the State Board of Equalization held by one of their constituents for a number of years past was in great jeopardy. All these things passed before their minds. There was nothing pleasant in view for them. At the judicial convention they failed to get a Supreme Judgeship and now everything was gone. They could have averted the catastrophe by voting for Lakin or possibly Allen of Scott. At least they might have gotten into Downing's bandwagon and saved themselves, but they didn't and they are in great trouble.

Greene Men Not Pleased

It could not be truthfully said that the delegation from Greene was pleased with what it had done. Greene didn't think Macoupin would vote for Downing. Still the delegates from Greene took their medicine gracefully and shouted and cheered as loudly as anybody else. Morgan, after a time, joined in the general exultation, but it was a kind of half-hearted applause.

Then came the speeches. Downing was brought in, and he thanked the delegates and everybody else for the great honor that had been conferred upon him. Page and Bell and Lakin and Callon, in fact every candidate but Mr. Allen, expressed the greatest satisfaction with the result of the convention, promising to make speeches and do everything in their power for the success of the nominee. But the stubborn fact remained that Morgan had whiled its day of grace and Greene had been caught asleep.

It was a funny ending of a stubbornly contested convention. The delegates came trooping over to the court-house this morning in anything but happy frames of mind. Macoupin was mad at Morgan County because, as the statement was made, Morgan wouldn't combine or give anybody else a show. The delegates from Macoupin said Morgan wanted to nominate Joe Page and declared their intention of going into the convention and fighting it out to a finish. Greene County had a hope that Lakin might be nominated. The delegates from Greene didn't exactly see how they could accomplish this result, but they thought in time they would get Cass and Scott, with a possibility of Macoupin. Pike was prepared to die in the ditch for Williams. Underneath it all was a feeling on the part of some of the delegates to throw the nomination to Morgan County.

Morgan Didn't Want It.

Some of the Democrats in Morgan County did not want one of their number honored with a Congressional nomination. They found no fault with Mal. Callon, nor did they question his ability, but they did believe Morgan could not reasonably expect a Congressman, a Circuit Judge, and a member of the State Board of Equalization. They hoped to get the two officers last mentioned but not the first. This fact was recognized by many of the delegates, and the opinion was freely expressed that Morgan might get what it didn't want—to-wit: the Congressional nomination. As stated, a combination has been formed anew, and by its terms Morgan won't get much benefit for a number of years to come. Two years hence Representative Mounts will contest with Mr. Bell for the Macoupin County delegation to the Congressional convention. Cass will be with the winner and the chances are Greene will get a member of the State Board of Equalization. Pike goes away from here feeling anything but friendly towards Morgan, but their talk amounts to nothing. The offices are virtually parceled out and will be delivered in due course of time.

The convention, in accordance with a time-honored custom, appointed a Committee on Resolutions. The committee met, organized, and proceeded with the business of evolving a platform. Then trouble was encountered. Some members wanted to indorse the national administration, while others didn't. A few felt that a State administration ought to be in for a good word, but, as a result of the deliberations, no platform was brought before the convention. Chairman Ferna, Secretary Hirsheimer and his assistants were duly thanked, but not a word was said about State or national matters.

Mr. Downing's Life.

Finis Ewing Downing, the nominee of the Democrats for Congress in the Sixteenth District of Illinois, was born in Virginia, Cass County, in 1846. His father was a preacher of the Cumberland Presbyterian faith. Mr. Downing lived on a farm till 16. Then he attended school in Virginia three years. In 1865 he began life as a clerk in a dry goods store in Jacksonville. Two years later he returned to Virginia and engaged in business on his own account. In 1880 he was elected Circuit Clerk at Cass, and served in that capacity for twelve years. He studied law in the office of Arthur A. Lepor, but never practiced the profession. In 1882 he purchased a weekly paper of the Democratic faith published in Virginia, and in January, 1893, was Secretary of the Senate of Illinois, a position which he now holds. His work as Secretary of the Senate was exceedingly fine. He was a good executive officer. He is the present Mayor of Virginia and largely interested in Cass County real estate. He is married and his son has the active management of the newspaper referred to. Mr. Downing is a man of fine physique.

GEORGE W. STEELE FOR CONGRESS.

Eleventh District Indiana Republicans Select Him at Hartford City.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., May 10.—[Special.]—The Eleventh District convention met today at 1 o'clock in a grove. The change from the opera-house was made to accommodate the great crowd. It is estimated that over 5,000 visitors were here. Promptly at 1 o'clock Chairman Osborne call the convention to order, and the Committee on Organization reported. J. J. Todd of Wells was named as Chairman and Charles S. King of Wabash Secretary. The presentation of candidates occupied thirty minutes. When the voting began there were six candidates, as follows: George W. Steele of Grant, J. B. Kenner and Dr. Charles Good of Huntington, R. S. Peterson of Adams, Frank Snyder of Jay, and Capt. Daily of Miami. There were 215 votes in the convention and 108 necessary to choice. The first ballot resulted as follows: Steele, 59; Daily, 41; Snyder, 35; Kenner, 29; Good, 28; Peterson, 23. The second ballot resulted: Steele, 74; Good, 43; Daily, 35; Snyder, 24; Kenner, 22; Peterson, 17. The voting up to the twenty-fifth ballot showed no materia' change. It was the field against Steele. A rain came on and an adjournment was taken to the opera-house, where the monotonous call of the roll was continued up to the fiftieth ballot, and a deadlock seemed imminent. Breaks were made after the fiftieth, and the drift set in for Steele and his nomination occurred on the fifty-eighth ballot as follows: Steele, 119; Good, 58; Snyder, 12; Peterson, 25. On the announcement of the vote the successful candidate appeared on the platform, and after a short speech from him the convention adjourned.

THEY PICK OUT JESSE OVERSTREET.

Fifth District Indiana Republicans Name Him for Congress.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., May 10.—[Special.]—The Republican Congressional convention of the Fifth District met here today and nominated Jesse Overstreet of Franklin, Johnson County, on the eleventh ballot. The convention was called to order by Chairman Lambert, who delivered an enthusiastic speech. John V. Hadley of Hendricks County was selected as Permanent Chairman and A. M. Bain of Morgan Secretary. The rules of the State convention were adopted. The candidates were Capt. Enoch Fuller of Monroe County, ex-Mayor C. B. Case of Putnam, Capt. David Beem of Owen, and Jesse Overstreet of Johnson. After the ballot which had been taken Mr. Case moved to make the nomination of Mr. Overstreet unanimous, which was seconded by every opposing candidate, and the motion prevailed amid almost deafening yells.

Jesse Overstreet, the nominee, was born in Franklin, Johnson County, Dec. 14, 1859. He is a graduate of Franklin College. He has been in politics since 1884, beginning as President of Franklin's Blaine club. During the last two years he has served as a committeeman from this district. Mr. Overstreet is a lawyer by profession.

The delegates from Monroe, Brown, and Bartholomew Counties nominated H. C. Duncan of Monroe County by acclamation as their candidate for joint Senator. Mr. Duncan was the Republican candidate for Congress two years ago.

FOURTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Edward C. Hawley and C. P. Bryan Nominated by Acclamation.

AURORA, Ill., May 10.—[Special.]—The Republican convention of the Fourteenth Senatorial District, consisting of Kane and Du Page Counties, was held in Aurora today. Mayor John C. Murphy of Aurora was made Chairman and Mr. Lawson of Elgin Secretary. The Du Page County delegates held a caucus during the noon recess to determine between two candidates—Maj. Ballou of Naperville and Representative C. P. Bryan of Elmhurst. Mr. Bryan won easily. Maj. Ballou's name was therefore not presented to the convention. The present Representatives, Edward C. Hawley of Dundee, Kane County, and Charles P. Bryan of Du Page, were nominated by acclamation. The old Senatorial committee was elected and resolutions passed condemning the Altgeld administration.

[Mr. Hawley, one of the nominees, was the Republican leader in the last House and was the Republican caucus nominee for Speaker. Mr. Bryan was one of the most popular and progressive of the younger members of the House. He is a Colonel on the Governor's staff.]

CLEVELAND AND DANIEL FRIENDLY.

They Call Each Other Nice Names and Agree That Each Are Great.

RICHMOND, Va., May 10.—[Special.]—The fact that President Cleveland and Senator John W. Daniel swapped compliments at Fredericksburg today has set the politicians here to talking. Daniel has been one of Cleveland's most pronounced opponents, and it was even feared that the President would decline the invitation to attend the exercises for the reason that the Senator was to be the orator. Cleveland, in introducing Daniel, said he was the best fitted man in the country to make the address and Daniel for the first time in his life except when making a Democratic stump speech referred to Cleveland as a great and noble man. It now looks as if the President and Senator would be on more friendly terms than at any time since the alleged snub given to Daniel at the White House during Cleveland's first administration.

SMITH NAMED TO SUCCEED HIMSELF.

Twenty-Second District Republicans Pleased With Their Congressman.

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., May 10.—[Special.]—The Republicans of the Twenty-second Congressional District held their convention at Carbondale today and by acclamation nominated George W. Smith to succeed himself in Congress. Mr. Smith had the instructions of every county in the district save this, which had candidates, and his renomination is a hearty indorsement of his official acts. The district is strongly Republican, and the nomination is equal to an election. The convention was harmonious and much enthusiasm was exhibited.

Shooting Affray Will End Fatally.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 10.—[Special.]—A shooting affray that will end fatally occurred tonight. Mrs. Weimer, a widow, was shot three times and Henry Messerly twice by Jesse Moody, who eluded the police. Moody had been paying attentions to Mrs. Weimer, and tonight finding her in company with Henry Messerly attempted to kill them both, sending three bullets into Mrs. Weimer. Messerly was shot twice, but will recover. Moody has a wife and five children.

Wanted—A Few Pounds.

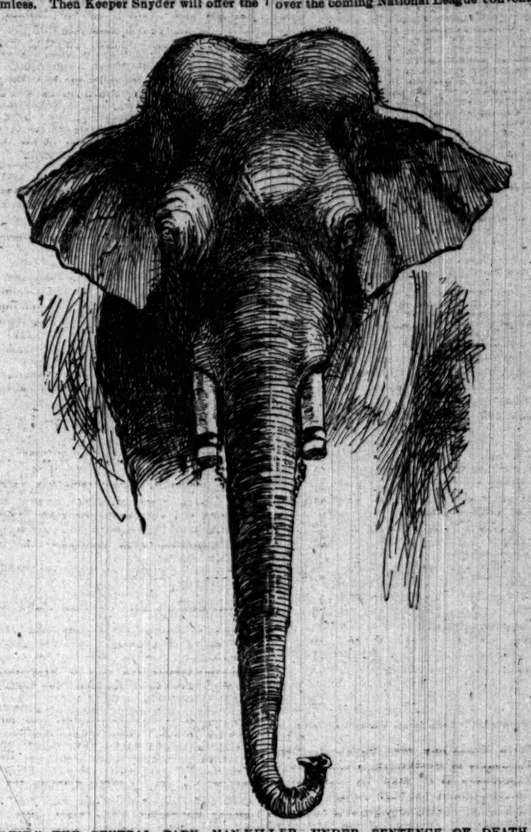
The most costly medicine in the world is metallic gallium, which is worth $100,000 a pound.

BIG TIP DIES TODAY.

ELEPHANT'S FINAL BREAKFAST WILL INCLUDE PRUSSIC ACID.

Many Witnesses Will Be Present in Central Park, New York, to Witness the Event, Which Will Be Painless if the Program Has No Hitch—Few Developments in the Northern Pacific Hearing—Dr. Meyers Furnishes a Surprise—General News from New York.

NEW YORK, May 10.—[Special.]—Elephant Tip, the condemned giant of the Central Park managerie, is to die at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning by poison. The other elephants will be removed to a place of safety. The witnesses will be admitted to the death chamber, then the door of the elephant house will be opened so that the spectators may fly to safety if Tip should play Samson in its final moments and pull down the building. A breakfast of carrots will follow. The first two or three will be harmless. Then Keeper Snyder will offer the



"TIP," THE CENTRAL PARK MAN-KILLER, UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.

elephant another carrot containing two ounces of pure prussic acid. The program up to that point was clearly outlined tonight. After that the witnesses may remain or not, according to circumstances. If the experts are correct Tip will know no pain. It reads that way on the bills, but unfortunately this is a piece which does not permit of rehearsal. There is no precedent to guide the executioners. The two ounces of prussic acid, the doctors who have been consulted say, should kill anything living in a second or two, so Tip's struggles will probably be short. Every precaution will be taken to guard against the accidents which might follow should the poison fail to act instantly. Tip's last day was peaceful. The keeper gave orders that no one be allowed to enter the elephant house. Ropes were stretched across the approaches, the doors were barricaded, and park policemen were on guard to keep back the crowd, and they were needed. At noon the hill behind Tip's house was thronged by more than 500 people and nearly 1,000 more filled the walks about the cages of the lions and tigers.

OVER $1,000,000 NOT ACCOUNTED FOR.

Developments in the Northern Pacific Hearing in New York.

NEW YORK, May 10.—[Special.]—The inquiry into alleged irregularities in the past management of the Northern Pacific railroad was resumed today before the Master in Chancery, Alfred L. Cary. W. D. Searles, Vice-President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust company, was the first witness examined. It was on the application of that company, acting as the trustee for the bondholders of the Northern Pacific road, that the present receivers were appointed. The greater part of the morning session was occupied in the identification, by Mr. Searles, of the various books, documents, and copies of documents, and their proper indorsement and admission as exhibits. Among these were orders signed by President Wegg of the Chicago and Northern Pacific road to the Farmers' Loan and Trust company, as trustee, of the stocks and bonds of the consolidated roads, directing that company to deliver various blocks of stocks. Bonds to the amount of $12,844,500 and 64,222 shares of the capital stock of the company were authorized to be delivered in payment of the Chicago, Harlem and Batavia, the Chicago Great Western, and the Bridgeport and South Chicago roads. Allusion was made to the purchase by the Northern Pacific company of the Rocky Fork and Cooke City railroad.

Mr. Pettit called Mr. Searles' attention to the fact that, although the capitalization of the Rocky Fork and Cooke City road was authorized on the certificates at only $740,000, capital stock amounting to $2,000,000 was subsequently issued to meet the purchase. The witness appeared surprised and said he could not account for the discrepancy. He further said that he was not aware whether the records of the Farmers' Loan and Trust company would throw any light on the subject, but promised to look the matter up. Counsel for the Farmers' Loan and Trust company made a similar promise. The 20,000 shares representing the $2,000,000 of stock were all deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust company as trustees as part security for the issue of Northern Pacific consolidated general mortgage bonds. This mortgage was dated in September, 1890; the seven certificates of the 20,000 shares of Rocky Fork and Cooke City are dated Feb. 19, 1894, issued as follows: One for 19,993 shares in favor of T. F. Oakes, and seven certificates for one share each in the names of the directors of the Rocky Fork company.

C. A. Spofford, formerly private secretary to Henry Villard and now Secretary of the Milwaukee Street railway, was called but did not respond. Mr. McNaught of counsel for the receivers explained that Wheeler H. Peckham, Mr. Spofford's counsel, could not attend the hearing, and, upon his request, Mr. Spofford's examination was postponed.

Edward Edes, late Secretary and Treasurer of the Rocky Fork Coal company, made an interesting witness from the fact that his memory was so bad. Although having had the custody of the books of the Rocky Fork company, he could not recall any important facts concerning them, nor could he give any information as to their present whereabouts. The affairs of the North American company, which assumed the assets and liabilities of the defunct Oregon and Transcontinental company, were then entered into. The witness is Secretary and Treasurer of the former company, and was Assistant Secretary of the latter. It was with regard to the alleged disappearance of the books of the Oregon and Transcontinental company after they had passed into the hands of the North American company that the peculiar quality of Mr. Edes' memory was made manifest.

EAST TO SEND BIG DELEGATIONS.

Republican Clans Will Rally in Force at League Convention in Denver.

NEW YORK, May 10.—[Special.]—There was a meeting this afternoon in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the outgrowth of a movement to secure a large attendance from the Eastern States at the convention of the Republican National League in Denver June 26. E. B. Harper was Chairman of the committee which sent out invitations to members of the National League in adjoining States to meet in conference for the purpose of talking it over. Almost a hundred men responded. Ex-President Harrison was in the lobby. Col. Swords, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Republican National committee, was also present. Gen. Harrison refrained, in public at least, from talking politics to any one. Mr. Harper exhorted his hearers to do everything in their power to drive the Democratic party out of national control. C. C. Shayne, Vice-President of the National League, presided in the absence of President W. W. Tracy, and also made a speech.

Secretary Humphrey made a statement regarding the enthusiasm he found in the West over the coming National League convention.

GRIM JOKE OF DR. MEYER'S COUNSEL.

Startles the Prosecution by an Offer to Plead Guilty of Manslaughter.

NEW YORK, May 10.—[Special.]—Shortly after the noon recess today in the trial of Dr. Meyer Lewis S. Chanler of Dr. Meyer's counsel approached Assistant District-Attorney McIntyre and said to him:

"Will you accept a plea of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree?"

Mr. McIntyre was startled, but replied:

"No, we will not accept any such plea."

Mr. Chanler walked away without another word. Mr. McIntyre hurried down stairs to lay the matter before Col. Fellows, and remained in consultation with his chief until court was reconvened. Somehow the conversation between the two lawyers became known. Inquiries were made of Mr. McIntyre, who corroborated the story, and it was generally considered that the defense had given up and that Dr. Meyer would plead guilty. Mr. Brooke, chief counsel for the defense, denied with the most positive emphasis that Mr. Chanler had been authorized to make the proposition as stated. He called on his associate for an explanation. Mr. Chanler said:

"I merely wanted to banter Mr. McIntyre. That's all there is in the alleged 'offer.' What I meant to say was that the case looks so hopeful for the prisoner, now that the prosecution has practically finished, that the District-Attorney would probably be glad to accept a plea of manslaughter."

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage's Silver Jubilee Civic Celebration Begun.

NEW YORK, May 10.—[Special.]—More than 5,000 people crowded into the Brooklyn Tabernacle tonight for the first part of the civic celebration in honor of the silver jubilee of its pastor, the Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage. Tomorrow evening the international part of the celebration will be held in the tabernacle, ex-Secretary Gen. B. F. Tracy presiding. Addresses will be made by Chauncey M. Depew, United States Senator Patrick Walsh of Georgia, Prince Cantecuzche, the Russian Ambassador; Col. Fred Grant, United States Senator Manderson of Nebraska, and other distinguished people.

New Bank for Scandinavians.

A new Scandinavian and Finnish banking concern, under the title of the Scandinavian and Finlanders' Money Exchange and Steamship company, was started today. It is backed by O. L. Richard of C. B. Richard & Co. The new concern may cause friction between the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyds Steamship companies, which are united in a pooling arrangement. Mr. Richard is the President.

Gotham Brevities.

Dr. McGlynn's friends in New York deny the report which comes from London that the doctor and Mgr. Satolli have had a recent difference.

A verdict for $10,000 was awarded today in Passaic, N. J., to Leslie F. Murray, 8 years of age, who sued through his guardian, against the Paterson Electric railway company for the loss of a leg.

George Kelly, 37 years old, and John King, 36 years old, who say that they arrived from Chicago at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, were arrested at midnight trying to rob Simon Lederer's dry goods store at No. 209 Greenwich street.

O, for a Few Ancients.

The ancients played ball.

CYCLONE IN INDIANA.

ONE KILLED AND A NUMBER INJURED AT INDIANAPOLIS.

The Storm Strikes the City at 4 P. M. and Greatly Damages Choice Residence Streets—College Ball Game Interrupted and the Grand Stand Blown Down—Stillwater, Minn., Suffers a Damage of $100,000—Steamboat Is Upset by a Tornado.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 10.—[Special.]—The first cyclone this season visited Indianapolis at 4 o'clock this afternoon, creating havoc in the manufacturing district and causing great ruin to the beauty of the principal residence streets.

The Killed.

HUNTSMAN, ——, infant child of S. J. Huntsman; crushed to death in the cradle.

The Seriously Injured.

JANES, LETTA, MISS, hurt in Archdeacon's pickling establishment.

MILLER, FRANK, MRS., hurt in Archdeacon's pickling establishment.

The fury of the storm was over in ten minutes. In that time the mercury fell twenty-four degrees and one-half inch of rain fell.

On South Meridian street John Wagner's store and saloon was blown down, killing a baby. The roof of the Riley Block at California and Washington streets was taken off and dropped through Archdeacon's pickling establishment, a block distant. The timbers crushed Miss Letta Janes and Mrs. Frank Miller, but did not fatally injure them.

Part of the Nordyke & Marmon milling works in West Indianapolis was wrecked and Maus' brewery suffered $2,000 damages. The Acme Milling company's roof was rolled up and carried several blocks.

At the baseball park Butler and De Pauw were playing an exhibition game of ball. The grand stand was full of students. The east end of the stand went over with a crash and a dozen people were scratched up, with serious injuries to none. The Indianapolis club's dressing rooms were scattered like so much old lumber.

In Tennessee, Illinois, Meridian, Pennsylvania,

N INDIANA.

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NAPOLIS.

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in the air, which alone
reat catastrophe.

WATER IS $100,000.

Run for a Week and
in Darkness.

May 10.—As a result
e streets are impass-
portion and hundreds of
at work. There are at
on the Sawyer House
estimate places the
000. The first train on
h road arrived at 10 a.
there are holes in the
deep. Omaha trains
by way of Hudson,
the Duluth are
dilance of a mile. No
a week or more. The
as washed away in the
t his death is momen-
years old. All the
os of the Electric Light
nter great piles of sand.
a ravine below the big
The city will be in
The company's loss is

T IN A TORNADO.

aped Into the Water,
re Rescued.

., May 10.—A tornado
o'clock this afternoon.
belonging to the Ren-
was overturned in the
Fifteen people were on
themselves by taking
e boat was towing. The
$10,000 and a total
was injured by a piece

orm in Akron, O.
—A terrific wind storm
ning. The Hotel Buchtel
. A broken trolley-wire
injuring them severely.

T. BARNARD DIES.

he Alley "L" Passes
Washington.

May 10.—Dr. William
ho was private secretary
the latter was in Grant's
many years associated
city with President John
ltimore and Ohio rail-
was 45 years old and a
dian.
Chicago in 1892 as Presi-
on company engaged in
" road. He represented
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ailroad company he was
latter. In the spring of
the directors dated his
1, 1893, giving him a fur-
Dr. Barnard organized the
of the road. He had a
ils and was an energetic
ding twelve and fourteen
e and on the road, al-
He possessed varied ac-
t from railroad work.]

n of Maryland Dead.
10.—Congressman Robert
orning at his home in
he death of the Repre-
ected for some weeks; in
ering between life and
session began. He was
sion in apparently vigor-
he recess he was affected
d later Bright's disease

Magnusson-Jewett.
held yesterday afternoon
nusson-Jewett at the resi-
ick street. The Rev. L. J.
n of Our Father officiated.
Judge A. N. Waterman, C.
Charles Reineck, D. W.
Interment was at Grace-

hm, Sprinter.
ay 10.—Walter Dohm,
athlete and one of the
hurdle racers in the
y last night of pulmonary
overtraining. For three
ged in newspaper work.

eling
ger. It is a serious
nd will lead to dis-
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thus gives strength
ty to the muscles,
e brain, and health
to every part of
Hood's Sarsaparilla

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purely vegetable and de
pe. Sold by all druggists

TARIFF IS IN DANGER.

REPUBLICANS NOW THINK THEY MAY BEAT THE COMPROMISE.

Mills' Attitude Is Troubling His Associates Because of Its Change of the Class of Duties—Hill Insists Gorman Must Bear the Responsibility for the Measure—Senator Jones Makes a Comparative Statement—Objection to the Proposed Elevated Road Bridge.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—[Special.]—Tariff leaders on the Democratic side of the Senate chamber are divided in opinion as to what course Senator Mills will pursue in voting on the amendments changing from ad valorem to specific duties. Some of them express the opinion that when the voting test shall come he will stand with the Finance committee in accordance with the instructions of the Democratic caucus, notwithstanding his speech. Changes from specific to ad valorem duties, originally made by the Senate committee, were largely at the instance of the Senator from Texas while serving as a member of the subcommittee in the absence of Mr. McPherson. At the beginning of the committee's deliberations he presented a complete substitute for the House bill, modeled upon the old Walker tariff, and providing for ad valorem duties alone; that he surrendered to the will of the majority only after considerable pressure.

The situation is now more threatenmg to tariff legislation than it has been at any time since the subject was taken up. It is probable that there will be an early vote on the bill in the Senate, but it is far from certain that the result of this vote will not be the death of the measure. After all the trading that has been done and the compromising surrenders that have been made, the bill appears to be weaker in the Senate than before. For several weeks the Republicans have not entertained the hope that they might kill the bill, and they have felt that they would have to let the bill go through after emphasizing their protest. Now they are hopeful that when the vote is taken the bill will be defeated, and most of them are willing that the vote should be taken soon. There is no fear that the bill will be defeated by the free traders who are dissatisfied with the compromise. The trouble seems to be that the compromise has not been successful in getting all the support for the bill that was expected.

Hill Lays All Blame on Gorman.

Senator Hill has a knife up his sleeve for his former ally, Gorman, and he is not at all chary about expressing his conviction that the compromise tariff bill framed by the Maryland er ought to be defeated. "Let the odium of its passage," said Senator Hill, "or praise for its defeat rest upon the shoulders of Senator Gorman, for aught I care. One thing is certain, the tariff bill now before the Senate of the United States should never become a law. It is as odious to the people of New York and the East generally as the force bill threatened to be to the people of the South. I am to be cast aside in the house of my friends simply because I have the courage of my convictions and stand up against an income tax which is to be onerous and oppressive to the people of the State which I in part represent."

There is going to be music in the air before Hill gets through with his present intrigue, for that is what he is engaged in among Senators whom he thinks in any way opposed to the tariff. Another point made by the Senator from New York is that the composition of the Senate is such that the composition of the committees is controlled by the Democracy by a narrow margin, and it would only take a change of a couple of votes to upset existing arrangements. While he may not become such an important factor as David Davis or Senator Riddleberger, yet the New Yorker is a thorn in the side of the tariff compromisers, for they acknowledge his ability as a leader and his mastery of the art of politics.

When the tariff bill was laid before the Senate today Mr. Gallinger (Rep., New Hampshire) offered an amendment concerning the tariff operations between this country and Canada. Other Senators expressing a desire to speak upon this Mr. Gallinger withdrew it for the present.

The first paragraph in the tariff schedules, that of acetic or pyroligneous acid in the chemical schedule, was taken up and Senator Allison offered an amendment substituting the provision in the McKinley law on this article for the provision, 20 per cent ad valorem. He called attention to the fact that the acetic acid duty in the Mills bill was in accordance with the specific system and intimated that Mr. Mills had not in that instance been unfriendly to specific rates. Mr. Mills said the Iowa Senator was doing him entirely too much honor. "I was not," he said, "responsible for the specific rates in the Mills bill. The Senator knows very well that no one man makes a tariff bill." Mr. Mills thought the acid should go on the free list. He objected to these high duties on chemicals because they were used so largely for dyes. If there were forty-four Senators on his side who thought as he did the people would be having employment instead of walking the streets begging for bread. Mr. Allison's amendment was lost by a strict party vote—27 to 32.

Discussion of Chemical Schedule.

Mr. Allison immediately modified his amendment so as to make the duty on acetic or pyroligneous acid specific at rates from one to three cents a pound. At 2:40 the debate was interrupted in order to allow Mr. Pattion, the new Senator from Michigan, to be sworn in.

Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.) bore personal testimeny to the case with which fraud could be committed under the ad valorem system. He told of an American Consul at a German port who sold blank invoice certificates at $2.50 each.

Mr. Harris attempted to offer a resolution that the Senate meet at 10 o'clock each morning until otherwise ordered. Mr. Hoar objected. Mr. Dolph (Ore.) took the floor and completed the branch of his speech the Public Printer desired to print, and after the absentees had been brought back to the chamber by a call of the Senate Mr. Lodge got the floor and renewed his suggestion that the replies to the circulars of the Finance committee should be given to the Senate. Mr. Voorhees announced that the information relating to the chemical schedule would be ready tomorrow. A short but sharp exchange of personalities occurred between Mr. Chandler and Mr. Voorhees, after which Mr. Allison's modified amendment was lost. Mr. Hill (New York) although present did not vote.

Upon the announcement Mr. Jones (Ark.) offered the first of the "compromise" amendments to change the rate on boracic acid from 20 per cent ad valorem to two cents a pound. Mr. Perkins (Cal.) offered an amendment to this amendment to make the duty five cents a pound (the present duty). Under a protective tariff he said the price had fallen from 25 to 8 cents a pound. A reduction of the duty to two cents would paralyze the industry.

At 5:10 o'clock the House resolutions on the death of Representative Brattan of Maryland were presented. Appropriate resolutions offered by Mr. Gibson were adopted by the Senate. The Chair appointed as a committee to attend the funeral Messrs. Gibson, Palmer, Gray, Perkins, and Dubois, and the Senate then, at 5:15 p. m., as a further mark of respect, adjourned.

Circular letters have been received by Democratic Senators and Representatives from the committee of Louisiana planters charged with guarding the sugar interests which indicate that Southern sugar men have concluded that it will be best to attempt no further dictation to Congress on the subject of sugar. Messrs. Dymond, McCall, Ware, and Avery signed the letter in which is this: "While the protection given sugar under the latest proposed Senate Finance committee amendment is far from being satisfactory, we fear, under the peculiar conditions, that more cannot be secured, and that any attempt on our part to cast our lot with the Republicans for the purpose of defeating the Wilson bill with the hope of a retention of the bounty is impracticable and fraught with the greatest danger."

Senator Harris said tonight he would reintroduce his resolution providing for 10 o'clock sessions tomorrow. The debate on it will come up Friday, as the Republicans will surely fight the proposition. Senator Harris said the idea was to push the tariff. It is understood night sessions may be asked.

JONES COMPARES THE SCHEDULES.

Wool and Iron Rates of the McKinley and Wilson Tariffs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—Senator Jones of Arkansas today denied the statements that the amendments recently proposed by him, as is understood on behalf of the Democratic members of the Finance committee, are not materially below the rates in the McKinley bill. He said: "Take, for example, two of the most important schedules in the bill—wool and iron. I have had made this comparative statement of the rates in the McKinley bill and the present bill as we propose to amend it, both reduced to ad valorem rates for better comparison." The rates on wool are:

	McKinley bill.	Senate amended bill.
Unwashed wool, class 1	50.63	free
Washed	48.86	free
Scoured	66.69	free
Unwashed wool, class 2	56.23	free
Sorted	91.68	free
Hair	50.13	free
Valued at 13 cents or less per lb. wool, class 3	32.00	free
Sorted	64.00	free
Camel's hair costing less than 13 cents per lb	32.00	free
Camel's hair over 13 cents	50.00	free
Sorted	100.00	free
Noils	92.73	free
Shoddy mungo and flocks	52.50	15.00
Mungo flocks and carbonized wool	34.32	15.00
Tops and rovings	83.55	15.00
Yarns valued at not over 30 cents per lb	278.66	50.30
Yarns valued at under 40c per lb	118.79	30.00
Yarns valued at over 40c per lb	105.42	30.00
Woolen and worsted cloth—		
Valued at not over 30c per lb	163.09	40.00
Valued at not over 40c per lb	114.86	40.00
Valued at over 40c per lb	99.50	40.00
Shawls valued at not over 40c lb	150.30	50.35
Shawls valued at over 40c lb	88.60	40.00
Knit fabrics not over 40c per lb	136.00	35.00
Knit fabrics over 40c per lb	82.25	40.00
Knit wearing apparel	94.09	50.00
Blankets—		
Valued at not more than 30c per lb	88.22	25.00
Valued at not more than 40c per lb	100.00	30.00
Valued at over 40c per lb	108.90	35.00
Valued at over 30c per lb	80.33	35.00
Hats of wool and flannel show relatively the same decrease in duties as on blankets.		
Dress goods—		
Valued at not exceeding 15c per yard	98.93	40.00
Valued above 15c per yard	89.60	40.00
Weighing over 4 ozs. per square yard, valued at over $1 a yard	103.80	40.00
All other manufactures of wool not specially provided for—		
Valued not over 30c per lb	150.60	40.00
Valued at not over 40c per lb	142.50	40.00
Valued at 40c per lb	87.03	50.00
Wool or worsted—		
Webbings, gorings, etc	93.82	50.00
Clothing, ready made	80.32	45.00
Cloaks, dolmans, etc	81.23	50.00

The comparison of the iron schedule is as follows:

	McKinley bill.		Senate amended bill.
Spiegeleisen, metal	25.54		16
Pig iron	40.94		25
Rolled and flat iron, from	25	to 53	25
Bars, from	25	to 63	25
Beams and girders	74.84		45
Boiler and plate iron, from	31	to 54	25 and 30
Steel rails, from	44	to 58	26 to 34
Iron in sheets and taggers iron, from	39	to 70	28 to 55
Iron, pickled, etc., from	34	to 72	23 to 52
Tinplate	78		40
Steel ingots, from	24	to 52	16 to 37½
Wire, from	26	to 98	22 to 40
Anchors	32.97		21.81
Cutlery:			
Penknives, from	62	to 96	20 to 61
Razors	55	to	45
Table-knives, from	46	to 74	35
Breech-loading shotguns, from	41	to 68	30
Nails, from	30	to 107	25
Screws, from	46	to 110	30
Wheels or parts	83.72		40
All other manufactures not otherwise provided for	45		30

PROTEST AGAINST THE BRIDGE.

Aldrich Finds the War Department Not Favorable to Northwestern Structure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—[Special.]—Secretary Lamont has been called upon to settle another controversy growing out of the contemplated construction of a bridge across the Chicago River. This time the Northwestern Elevated railroad is declared to be the aggressor, and the Board of Trade and the Lake Line Agents' Association, representing the vessel interests, are complainants. Every member of the Chicago delegation in Congress received a telegraphic message this morning signed by T. T. Milford, President of the Lake Line Agents' Association, in which said the body he represented and the Board of Trade had formally protested to the Secretary of War against permitting the Northwestern Elevated to bridge the Chicago River just east of Wells street. It is asserted this will compel modern vessels to lighten their tonnage 25 per cent in order to pass between Wells street bridge and the La Salle street tunnel and clear the abutment on Clark street.

"Some action will have to be taken soon to prevent frequent recurrence of these disputes between the vessel interests and private owners growing out of franchises given by the City of Chicago," said Congressman Aldrich. "The Chicago River must be either declared to be a great commercial highway and kept free from all obstructions and provisions made for dredging and improving it or navigation must be abandoned and fixed bridges instituted."

"I went to the War Department and had a talk with Gen. Casey. It was stated in the course of our talk that the Engineer Department was opposed to the proposed plan of the elevated railroad because it would seriously impede navigation of the Chicago River. A report on the subject to this effect has been received from Capt. Marshall, and with other papers it will be submitted to the Secretary of War upon his return. I was assured, however, that the Engineer Department is not favorably impressed with the plans proposed by the elevated company, whose counsel has been here for some time trying to prevail upon the authorities to grant the concession."

SENT OUT BAD BOLTS AND NUTS.

New Feature of the Armor Plate Frauds Brought Out by a Workman.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—[Special.]—William F. Brown, a Carnegie workman, in an affidavit sent to the Navy Department today swears that he personally, upon the order of the foremen and superintendents, imposed upon the government inspectors at Homestead vast numbers of imperfect bolts and nuts for fastening armor plates to vessels. He specifies a score of different tricks and devices used for this purpose, and says that once when he filled an important order with bolts from the scrap heap he was personally commended by the superintendent and given a raise of salary. The new charges are that a large quantity of the bolts, nuts, sleeves, and washers that have been used in attaching armor plates to the ships' frames are so inferior as to reduce the efficiency of the new war vessels far below the danger point. The allegations made by Brown are specific as to the part borne in these transactions by Corey and Montgomery, who were the superintendents of the armor plate departments. The government inspectors, according to Brown's statement, appear to have had a great deal of work to do, which made it necessary for them to have the assistance of men employed by the Carnegie company, thus making them easy dupes in the conspiracy to work off low grade materials on the government. The methods by which the material was "worked off" on the government include the manufacture of new templates or patterns, on which materials of improper shapes and sizes were passed, lengthening of short bolts by subjecting them to the strain of blows from a steam hammer; the smuggling of untempered forgings into the lathes; the use of duplicate schedules; the substitution of condemned work for that which had been passed, and finally the wholesale stamping of inferior material with the government inspector's stamps, which seemed to have been obtained without difficulty whenever needed.

OPPOSITION TO THE HATCH BILL.

Congressmen from the Cities Combining to Fight It—No Room for His Hopes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—[Special.]—It is not going to be so easy for Farmer Hatch's anti-option bill as he anticipates in view of the combinations which are being formed among Congressmen from the cities. Among the latest to range himself in opposition to the measure is Loren Fletcher of Minneapolis. Information is that Mr. Washburn does not propose to take such an active part in framing an anti-option measure as he did in the last Congress. According to the program outlined by the opponents of the Hatch proposition, every obstacle possible will be thrown in its way with a view of getting it into the Senate too late for any action by that body.

A strong argument used against the measure is that no party capital can be made out of it. From New York there will be Messrs. Quigg, John De Witt Warner, and Lockwood, while Baker, New Hampshire; Cobb, Missouri; Fletcher, Minnesota; and Aldrich, Illinois will form active and able allies against the proposed measure. With all the big cities' Congressional delegations opposed to his measure it is difficult to see upon what basis Mr. Hatch talks of a two-thirds majority for his bill. While the opponents of the measure do not anticipate that they will be able to defeat the bill in the House, yet they propose to hamper and impede it at every possible opportunity even to the extent of filibustering against it. Telegrams kept coming in from Boards of Trade and Stock Exchanges urging a determined and vigorous onslaught against this bill, and from this time forward Farmer Hatch is to be kept busy.

SENATOR PATTON TAKES HIS SEAT.

Roses on His Desk and Admiring Relatives in the Galleries.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—[Special.]—A cluster of American Beauties decorated his desk and a group of admiring female relatives looked approvingly from the front row of the private gallery while Senator Patton of Michigan was being invested with the privileges of a Senator this afternoon. In the gallery at the time were Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and Frank Jones of Illinois, the latter having been a classmate with the new Senator at Yale. Senator Chandler was in the midst of a tariff speech when the senior Senator from Michigan announced the presence of his new colleague and the fact that he desired to be sworn in as a United States Senator. It was observed that the new Michigan Senator seemed popular for a new arrival, for he had scarcely signed his name to the oath ere he was surrounded by his future associates. Conveyed by the bachelor Senators, Higgins of Delaware and Dubois of Idaho, Senator Patton subsequently took in the proceedings on the floor from a seat in the gallery, surrounded by members of his family.

REGISTRATION OF THE CHINESE.

Total Number of Those Who Took Out Certificates All Over the Country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—Commissioner Miller of the Internal Revenue Bureau today made public the results of the registration of Chinese under the exclusion act. The following table gives the number registered by States or internal revenue districts:

Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 87; California and Nevada, 67,077; Colorado and Wyoming, 1,580; Connecticut and Rhode Island, 570; Florida, 100; Georgia, 185; Illinois, 1,872; Indiana, 113; Iowa, 101; Kansas and Oklahoma, 121; Kentucky, 36; Louisiana and Mississippi, 666; Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia, 709; Massachusetts, 2,135; Michigan, 123; Minnesota, 91; Missouri, 558; Montana, Idaho, and Utah, 4,095; Nebraska, South Dakota, and North Dakota, 407; New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine, 174; New Jersey, 681; New Mexico and Arizona, 1,781; New York, 6,247; North Carolina, 11; Ohio, 2,213; Oregon and Washington, 10,885; Pennsylvania, 1,874; South Carolina, 32; Tennessee, 70; Texas, 1,021; Virginia, 114; West Virginia, 26; Wisconsin, 139. Total, 105,312.

The total Chinese population by the census of 1890 was 107,485.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Death of Representative Brattan Causes Early Adjournment of the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—Emblems of mourning covered the desk of Representative Robert F. Brattan of Maryland, on which lay a bunch of roses when the House met today. The message of the President transmitting Hawaiian correspondence, received yesterday, was laid before the House. Some routine business was transacted and Mr. Rom. Mills called up the House bill for resurvey of Grant and Hooker Counties, Neb., and with unanimous consent it was passed. The House bill granting the railroad companies in the Indian Territory additional powers to obtain right of way for depot grounds was passed. Mr. Talbot (Dem., Md.) briefly announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Brattan, and offered the customary resolutions. The resolutions were adopted and the Speaker appointed the following comittee to attend the funeral: Messrs. Talbot of Maryland, Jones of Virginia, Causey of Delaware, Berry of Kentucky, Meyer of Louisiana, Hepburn of Iowa, and Hudson of Kansas, and the House, at 12:30 p. m., adjourned.

Maj. J. W. Powell Has Resigned.

Maj. J. W. Powell, Director of the United States Geological Survey, has tendered on account of ill-health. The office pays $6,000. Maj. Powell was appointed March 21, 1881, from the Fourteenth District of Illinois, though a native of New York. He is active member of most of the scientific and several of the literary societies of Washington. No successor has yet been selected. The office is one of the best scientific positions under the government and has a large patronage at its disposal.

Will Not Remove Iowa Pension Agency.

A telegram from the Commercial club of Omaha relative to the removal of the Pension Agency from Des Moines to Omaha has been referred to the Secretary of the Interior. Notwithstanding the pressure brought to bear upon the President by the Nebraska delegation in Congress it is understood that the agency will not be removed. Iowa people are getting together on the question of an eligible candidate who will suit the President, and an appointment will soon be made.

Punishment for Counterfeiting Medals.

Chief Hazen of the Secret Service Bureau, Treasury Department, has begun an active crusade against persons who are using counterfeit reproductions of World's Fair medals and diplomas for advertising purposes. Counterfeiting of any diplomas or medals authorized to be issued by the act of August 5, 1892, is punishable by a fine of $5,000 and imprisonment at hard labor not more than ten years, or both.

Congress on Protection of Children.

The Belgian Minister has informed the Department of State that an international congress will be held at Antwerp from July 27 to Aug. 2 for the purpose of examining questions relating to the protection of morally abandoned children and of released convicts to the abatement of vagrancy and to the relief of insane, deaf, dumb, and blind persons discharged from special establishments. The participation of the United States is invited.

To Report on a Currency Plan.

Representative Coombs introduced a bill today for a Currency Commission to be composed of fifteen persons, not more than seven to be bankers and not less than two from each of the five geographical divisions of the country. The commission is to investigate the currency question and report to Congress in December.

Washington Notes.

Representative Mayer (La.) has introduced a bill for a new postoffice at New Orleans at a limit of cost of $2,000,000.

Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, Chief of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, has declined the Presidency of the Ohio State University.

Representative Bynum (Ind.) has introduced a bill by request for pensions at the rate of one cent per day for each day of service.

All the bills for the extermination of the Russian thistle that have been pending in the House Committee on Agriculture have been reported adversely to the House.

Checks for payment of the second dividend to creditors of the Columbia National Bank of Chicago have been signed by the Controller of the Currency and will be sent out May 15.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has agreed to report bills for public buildings at Altoona and Pottsville, Pa., Helena, Mont., and Boise City, Idaho, and Brunswick, Ga.

A quartet of fourth class Postmasters were commissioned today at the following Western places: Indiana—Sandusky, C. B. Harrell. Nebraska—Kirkwood, J. A. Brubaker. Ohio—Bethlehem, Jacob Yeager. Wisconsin—Waverly—Derk Lammers.

Superintendent of Foreign Mails Brooks has ordered that packages of live bees be admitted as samples to the mails hereafter dispatched from this country for French Congo, including Caboon, Diego-Suerrez, the northern port of Madagascar, Mayotte; French establishments in India and Cochin China, the Island of Gaudaloupe and its dependencies.

PRESIDENT OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Judge Andrew Draper of Cleveland Will Probably Accept It.

CLEVELAND, O., May 10.—[Special.]—It is said here tonight that Judge Andrew S. Draper, Superintendent of the Public Schools, will announce tomorrow whether or not he will accept the Presidency of the Illinois State University. The impression prevails that he will accept, since the extra financial inducement is a material object and the influence of the Illinois position much greater. The School Council here have taken no steps to retain him by offering to increase his present salary of $5,000 to $7,000, although they have received frequent requests to do so.

Hotelmen Seeing Colorado Sights.

DENVER, Colo., May 10.—The visiting hotelmen left Denver today for Colorado Springs in a special train over the Denver and Rio Grande railroad. They were accompanied by Maj. S. K. Hooper, General Passenger Agent, and nearly all the members of the Colorado Hotelkeepers' Association. This afternoon they ascended Pike's Peak, and tomorrow they will go over the Colorado Midland to Leadville and Glenwood Springs.

TWO FATAL WRECKS.

TRAIN GOES THROUGH A BRIDGE NEAR HANNIBAL, MO.

Passenger Coach Alone Is Saved, but All the Occupants Injured — Collision in Wisconsin in Which Two Trainmen Are Killed and Others Injured—Project Started at Minneapolis to Boom Business in the Northwest and Help Local Trade.

HANNIBAL, Mo., May 10.—[Special.]—A wreck occurred at 8 o'clock this morning on the St. Louis and Hannibal railroad at a point twenty miles south of this city known as Pence Creek. There was a waterspout last night which raised the creek and undermined a bent of the bridge, although the bridge appeared to be safe. The passenger train which leaves this city at 6 a. m. had aboard about twenty passengers en route to St. Louis. The engine passed over the bridge in safety, but the tender and express and baggage car went down with the bent to the bottom of the creek. The coach broke loose and remained on the track, but the shock tore all the seats loose from the fastenings and piled them up promiscuously. All of the passengers were more or less injured. The more serious were as follows:

CARTRIGHT, F., of Liberty, badly injured.
COBB, R. W., express messenger, skull fractured, will probably die.
GARLAND, JAMES, brakeman, internal injuries.
HARRIS, C. H., postal clerk, two ribs broken and internal injuries.
HOFNER, DAN, of Hannibal, leg crushed.
HARBOOK, T. M., MRS., and two children, all seriously injured internally.
LANE, J. W., of Quincy; seriously injured.
MURPHY, PATRICK, arm and leg crushed.
TORNER, fireman, leg badly crushed.
WEBB, D., arm crushed and internal injuries.

A special train was sent out from this city with several physicians immediately after the wreck and all the injured were brought to Hannibal, where they are being cared for.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., May 10.—The through Minneapolis-Chicago vestibule train ran into a freight at Menominee Junction at 10 o'clock this morning. The fatalities were:

The Dead.

BURT, W. T., of Minneapolis, express messenger.
JEFFREYS, JAMES, engineer; killed instantly.

The Injured.

GARDNER, SETH, fireman on passenger train; both legs crushed; will probably die.
HARLOW, J. C., Janesville, Wis.
REESE, W. S., mail clerk; arm crushed and injured internally.

The orders of the express were to wait at the junction until the freight had been sidetracked. The conductor in charge was Nick Bouse, an old and experienced conductor. No cause for the violation of orders is given. Both engines were demolished and the cars badly shattered. None of the passengers were hurt.

TO BOOM NORTHWESTERN BUSINESS.

Merchants to Form an Association to Encourage Home Trade.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 10.—[Special.]—Efforts are now on foot by leading businessmen of Minneapolis and other cities of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Montana to organize what shall be known as the Northwestern Home Trade Association. Its purpose is to create on the part of consumers a preference for goods manufactured and sold by Northwestern merchants. Circulars are now being sent to business men at all Northwestern points asking their attendance at a convention which will be held in Minneapolis May 23 for the organization of the association.

Sergt. Peter Martinson of the East Side Station was suspended from the force yesterday by Supt. Smith for aiding a bicycle rider on the sidewalk. The incident has caused no end of amusement for every one except Supt. Smith. Several days ago he issued explicit orders that the ordinance prohibiting this thing should be enforced, and two arrests have been made. The Sergeant in question was in a hurry to get to roll-call yesterday morning and took the sidewalk with his wheel. The matter will be brought before the Mayor.

Minneapolis mills last week ground 180,000 barrels of flour, against 206,830 the week before; 159,160 in 1893 and 149,890 in 1892. Fifteen mills are this week grinding at the rate of 30,000 barrels daily.

TO CONTROL ELECTRIC WIRING.

Milwaukee Council Is Asked to Provide Against Ignorant Workmen.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 10.—[Special.]—The Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 2, has asked the Common Council to provide against fires by imperfect electric wiring of buildings by the appointment of a board of three examiners—one to be appointed by the Mayor, another by the Board of Fire Underwriters, and the other by the brotherhood—whose duty it shall be to examine all persons engaged in electric wiring and to issue certificates to such as are capable. The Common Council is asked to provide against unlicensed persons engaging in electric wiring and to appoint an electric wire inspector as recommended by the Coroner's jury that investigated the Davidson Theater fire.

The investigating committee of the Board of Supervisors has begun its work. The report will not be made for some time.

The special Council committee in charge of the municipal electric light plant project held a meeting this afternoon and will report in favor of establishing such a plant in this city. A table of the comparative cost of light in cities where private corporations supply the light and in others where the City Government owns the plant shows that cities are able to supply their own light at about 30 per cent less than private corporations.

UNITED WORKMEN CHOOSE OFFICERS.

Close of the Grand Lodge Session at Madison, Wis.

MADISON, Wis., May 10.—[Special.]—The Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen adjourned its annual meeting here today after electing the following officers: Grand Master Workman, E. T. Wheelock of Medford; Grand Foreman, E. S. Baker of Portage; Grand Overseer, E. T. Thayer of Janesville; Grand Recorder, Andrew A. Schoenreker of Milwaukee; Grand Receiver, J. H. Marston of Appleton; Grand Guide, J. P. Balson of Hudson; Grand Watchman, C. H. Coxen of Eau Claire. An amendment to the constitution was adopted allowing the subordinate lodges to fix their own initiation fees. A resolution was passed instructing the representatives to the Grand Lodge to advocate the adoption of a half-rate insurance certificate of $1,000.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 10.—At the concluding session of the Iowa Ancient Order United Workmen Grand Lodge today officers were installed and authority was given to erect a temple in Sioux City. Document No. 7, instructing the supreme representatives to secure changes in the laws of the order so that beneficiary certificates may be issued for the sum of $1,000 as well as $2,000, was laid on the table.

TO CHANGE THEIR CONSTITUTION.

Hibernians in Session at Omaha Discuss the Revision Plans.

OMAHA, Neb., May 10.—[Special.]—The national convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians was called to order at 9 o'clock this morning and the report of the National Directory covering the work for the past was read and referred to a subcommittee. Resolutions were passed inviting all members of the order not delegates and clergy of the city to visit the convention hall. The request of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution was read and discussed until the convention adjourned at 1 o'clock until tomorrow. A banquet in honor of the visitors was given at the Paxton Hotel this evening.

A regular business is being done in this city by unknown parties of holding up stray dogs and robbing them of their tags, which are then sold at greatly reduced prices. The police are investigating.

CENSURED FOR AIDING KELLY' HOBOS

Drake University Trustees Give Its President a Mild Warning.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 10.—[Special.]—The trustees of Drake University today passed resolutions in regard to members of the faculty taking part in political and social movements, forbidding them to give prominence to such matters. The resolutions are understood to refer to President Aylsworth, who expressed an open sympathy with the Kelly movement, and Prof. Ott, who rode with Gen. Weaver at the head of the Kelly procession when it entered the city. It is reported that President Aylsworth has offered to resign, and that he may accept the chair of English literature to make room for another man as President.

HIS ACCOUNTS SHORT $28,000.

Irregularities of City Treasurer Weisbrodt of Middleton, O., Cover Several Years.

CINCINNATI, O., May 10.—A shortage of $28,000 has been discovered in the accounts of Gus Weisbrodt, City Treasurer of Middleton, Butler County, O. The irregularity is said to extend back several years, $12,000 being taken when P. J. Sorg was one of his bondsmen. The present bondsmen are said to be unable to pay the shortage.

FROM FRANCE TO ILLINOIS ALONE.

Girl of 10 Makes the Trip to Mascoutah Without a Mishap.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., May 10.—[Special.]—Augustine Klein, 10 years old, reached here tonight from Paris, France, having made the entire journey alone. She speaks French, but not a word in any other language. The trip was made in ten days and without mishap.

Orders Affecting the Militia.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 10.—[Special.]—Adjutant-General Orendorff today granted honorable discharges from the service of the State to Privates Merritt Weaver and Z. Kinsel of Company B, Fourth Infantry, at Newton. The resignation of Harry O. Henderson, Second Lieutenant of Company D, Fourth Infantry, at Belleville, is accepted, and an order issued calling for an election to be held Monday, May 14, at Belleville to fill the vacancy. Capt. Cassimir Andel of the Fourth Infantry presiding. The resignation of William O. Martin as Captain of Company M, Fourth Infantry, at Marion, was also accepted and an election ordered held at Marion Saturday, May 19, to fill the vacancy. First Lieutenant Frank B. Grider of the Fourth Infantry to preside.

Illinois Dentists Elect Officers.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 10.—[Special.]—At today's session of the State Dental Association the forenoon was again given up to clinics. In the afternoon a paper on the "Relation of the Profession to Dental Colleges" was read by Dr. T. W. Brophy of Chicago and Dr. George D. Sutherwood of Bloomington discussed "Swaged Aluminum Plates." The Executive Council, which has authority to select a part of the officers, reported the following selections: For Secretary, Louis Ottofy, Chicago; Treasurer, Dr. W. A. Stevens, Chicago; Librarian, F. H. McIntosh, Bloomington. The President, Vice-President, and members of the Executive Board will be elected by the association tomorrow.

Cable Companies at War.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 10.—Quo warranto proceedings have been instituted at Jefferson City by the minority stockholders in the Grand Avenue Cable company against the officers and directors of the Consolidated Kansas City Cable company and the separate corporations embraced in the recent consolidation. The petition claims that $1,418,000 in common and preferred stocks and bonds were paid to the promoters of the deal. It also alleges that the purchasers paid, or agreed to pay, an excessive valuation for the properties.

Convention of W. C. T. U. at Fairbury, Ill.

FAIRBURY, Ill., May 10.—[Special.]—The annual Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention of Livingston County is attracting a large attendance. Among the speakers today were: Mrs. Dr. G. C. Lowis, County President, who delivered the annual address; Mayor J. W. Sears, Mrs. Ida McDowell, Miss Margaret Mahoney, the Rev. Kelley Porter, Culom, and Sharpless. This evening Miss Anna Downey of Evanston, State Evangelist of the union, spoke on the theme: "The Endowment of Power."

Suit to Vindicate Father Malone.

DENVER, Colo., May 10.—Suit was instituted in the District Court today against the Rev. Malone, the suspended priest of St. Joseph's Church, to recover the shortage of $12,000 alleged to exist by Bishop Matz. This suit was brought for the purpose of vindicating Father Malone and to bring practically all the members of the church under the Bishop's order of excommunication.

Searching for a Missing Physician.

FORT SCOTT, Kas., May 10.—[Special.]—The police of this city are searching for Dr. Charles Pugh, a prominent physician and local surgeon of the Missouri Pacific railway, at Winfield, who left home May 3 to come to this city and of whom nothing has been heard since his arrival. He had about $500 with him when he left home and it is feared he has been foully dealt with.

Northwest Notes.

Two cases of smallpox were reported yesterday at Aurora, Ill.

Edward Jones was drowned at Madison, Ind., by the upsetting of a boat.

George Murphy, 85 years old, was killed by a Panhandle train at Wabash, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rayhill celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at Pana, Ill.

Two new cases of smallpox were reported at Clinton,

IS OFF FIVE POINTS.

CROP REPORT ON WHEAT SHOWS A DETERIORATED CONDITION.

While Awaiting Its Issuance the Trade Favors the Buying Side—The Regular Market a Shade Higher—A Further Small Advance on the Curb—The Document Given a Bullish Interpretation, Yet Criticised—Outlook Good in the Big States with Few Exceptions.

Though extremely dull, with operators preferring to await the publication of the government crop report, yesterday's regular market for wheat exhibited a fair degree of strength. Regulation news had something in it for both sides, but trading in the speculative market was largely on tips regarding the figures to be made known in the crop report. Scalpers did not stop to trace to its source the story that the condition would be lower than previously estimated, possibly as low as 81 or 82, but swallowed the rumor and bought wheat in order to prepare for an advance should it materialize later. There was little concentrated or significant trading on either side. Boyden supported the market in a moderate way, and there was desultory buying by brokers supposed to represent Armour, Nash-Wright helping in the final advance, which carried July to 59½c, after selling earlier at 59c down to 58¾c. Linn was a seller. The close was ⅝c better for the day, at 59@59½c, with July 60¾c. May, on the other hand, was offered moderately and received indifferent attention, widening to 3c discount under the July. In a regulation way the movement in and out of primary points was favorable to holders, and there was at one time talk of possible frost visitation in the Southwest, although the signal service predictions subsequently dispelled this. Receipts at all primary points were 183,000 bu and shipments 1,400,600 bu. The exports were fairly liberal at 275,000 bu, but the new business made known was meager, locally the cash situation being at a standstill. Cables were rather steadier than for several days past, but brought no buying orders at the market. The *Price Current* summary was bearish and in line with the Illinois and Michigan State bulletins in the morning papers, which reported a high condition. The local out-inspection was 100,000 bu and the receipts next to nothing. No. 2 red winter was quotably around 57@57¾c and hard spring held at a premium. Free-on-board sales were at 50@51¾c for No. 4 red winter, 54c for No. 3 do, and 58c for No. 2 do.

Corn ruled fractionally lower in the face of some favorable influences. There was a revival of talk to the effect that the country movement will increase, and it is coupled with the general speculative dullness and the uncertainty in the wheat pit resulted in working July off to 30c. This finally closed ⅜c lower at 39¾@39¼c, with September 40¼c. Vitl trading was unimportant, none of the big operators favoring either selling side and claiming that the foreign situation was not favorable to cash business. The inspection was small and the estimate for today unusually meager as 106 cars were withdrawn large at 320,000 bu. Receipts at all primary points were 193,600 bu and shipments 590,600 bu. Exports were 104,000 bu. Cash offerings were in moderate demand. Store sales were at 39¢@39¼c for No. 3 yellow and 39½@39¾c for No. 2 do. Free-on-board sales were at 38¾@39c for No. 4, 39@39¼c for No. 3, and 40c for do white.

Oats weakened resulted from increased offerings, and a falling off in buying orders. Closing prices were ⅛@¼c lower, with the deferred futures strongest. Buying and selling were scattered. May declined at 35¼c, sold down to 34¾c, with sellers at the close at 35c, a decline of ¼c. September was fairly active, and sold at 25¾@25¼c, resting with the inside bid, or ⅜c lower. Sample declined ⅛@¼c. While offerings were not large, buyers held off, apparently having filled up sufficiently at the recent advance. Free-on-board sales were at 32@36c for No. 2, 30¢@36¾c for do white, and 37¼@37¾c for No. 2 do.

The demand for round lots of cash rye was good, but offerings were too small for much business. No. 2 in store sold at 45¼c, an advance of ¼c over a previous figure bid. Futures were dull and easy. May was 45@45¼c sellers, and July sold early at 46¾c. Barley was moderate in request and offerings increased a trifle. A former range of prices was obtainable. Fair to good malting went at 52@54c, and choice at 55@57c.

Millstuffs were dull and low, with sales of bran at $12.00@13.50, and middlings at $12.75.

In provisions about the same influences were at work noted the day before. The market was dull in all quarters. Speculation was light, and while there were orders here for cash stuff they were in some instances just below the market. The tone was generally steady to firm. Armour was against the bull side, but Morris offered feeble support. The advices from the yards, where hogs were slightly higher, were favorable to holders, but cables were dull with lard 3d lower. July and August gained 5c, and ribs were steady to firm. Cash sales included 135,000 lbs lard, loose, at $6.95@7.00, 05 tcs choice at $7.05, 20,000 lbs leaf at $7.75, and 150,000 lbs green hams at $8.75@9.00.

Flaxseed ruled quiet and easier. Few buyers were present. No. 1 Northwestern on track sold sparingly at $1.33, or ½c lower. May was nominally $1.31½. For September $1.10 was bid. Receipts were 3 cars; shipments, 1,973 bu. Little interest was shown in timothy, due to scarcity and lack of orders. Values were unchanged, on the basis of $4.25 for prime. Common to fair sold at $3.85@4.10. The clover-seed market was practically barren of offerings, and firm. Prime was quotably $9.20@9.25.

Trade Talk on 'Change.

According to the figures sent from Washington last night the condition of winter wheat throughout the entire breadth has declined 5.3 points since the issuance of the April crop report. It was placed at 81.4, against 86.7 one month ago and 75.3 one year ago. The figure first named was much in line with the pointer which went around before the close of 'Change. On the basis of a reduced acreage of 21,500,000 acres winter wheat the condition in the May report suggests a final yield of about 254,000,000 bu should the situation remain favorable up to harvest time. A study of the report by States, however, showed that only Nebraska (usually known as a spring wheat State) and California were especially low in condition at 59 and 52 respectively. The big winter wheat States presented a generally high average, Ohio being placed at 90, Michigan 83, Indiana 90, Illinois 89, Missouri 88, and Kansas only 75. The fact that these States as a rule presented so good a condition and that recent Sedalia bulletins reported it even higher were taken into account, suggesting that the ultimate yield, under continued favorable surroundings, will prove larger than the result reached in using the arbitrary average in the public report.

Of course the document exerted a bullish influence on the curb, yet its effect in this direction was less than might have been reasonably expected considering the fact of a 3 point decline in July wheat, which closed on the regular market at 59¢@59¾c, advanced to 59¾c, and later sold at 59½c. Calls sold at 60¾c up to 60½c, and were subsequently off to 60¼c. Puts sold at 58¾c early up to 58¾c.

The returns of the stocks of wheat in the United States and in Canada, known as the *Trade Bulletin* show a reduction of 9,536,400 bu during April, against 5,124,500 bu during March, and 11,437,500 bu during April, 1893. Supplies in Canada were reduced 396,150 bu and those in the United States 9,160,250 bu. The reduction was quite general east of the Rocky Mountains, while stocks on the Pacific coast were slightly enlarged, especially in California. The aggregate supply of wheat May 1 at the points reported was 16,093,300 bu smaller than one year previous. The total supply of flour and wheat is reported at 18,245,600 bu smaller than reported May 1, 1893. The aggregate supplies of breadstuffs in America and Europe, and afloat therefor, May 1, 1894, were reported at 206,913,800 bu, against 218,545,000 bu April 1, and 215,560,400 bu May 1, 1893. Supplies are now 9,631,200 bu less than last month and 8,646,000 bu less than one year ago.

A New York correspondent of Lamson wired the following expression of prominent speculators on wheat: S. V. White—Wheat is the cheapest thing on earth. I have some at the present level and am going to make moneyon it. Henry Clews believes in higher prices claiming the short interest is enormous. Quinlan—We look for higher prices and very active speculative market in all cereals. Vanderpool—Wheat is very low in price, but the serious question is the competition met with in other countries. Bingham—I see nothing to favor an early improvement. Until Argentine wheat is absorbed, which supply is about 8,000,000 bu a month, the export demand will be very light.

Country shipments of wheat to this market are next to nothing. Duluth and Minneapolis are getting fairly liberal quantities, but partly in the way of wheat which had been held back by the railway strike. The local inspection sheet reported 46 cars of winter wheat inspected in, of which 38 were from private houses. That is, barely 8 cars (of which 1 was the contract grade) came in from the country. Not a single car of spring wheat was reported.

Bears in the corn market went on the theory that the receipts will increase now that planting is nearly at an end. This conclusion was reached not so much from actual news, but because many in the crowd believed it the natural course. In this regard the rains suggested that in some sections it is not impossible reseeding will be necessary. The inspection sheet showed that 247,000 bu No. 2 mixed corn were withdrawn from store for shipment.

Armour brokers offered May rising down to the July and September price. Two days ago the cash commanded 10@12½c premium, and this has now been effectually wiped out. This is possibly in line with an attack made by some of the leading packers on the entire list. Earlier in the week they reduced their bids on live hogs at the yards, but shippers to the East went right along taking hogs. Yesterday attention was directed to the product.

Holders of cash wheat reported a quiet inquiry for good milling grades, but round lots for export account were neglected and no sales made known. Reports of business at the seaboard varied all the way from 12 to 20 boatloads.

Puts on July corn sold at 39½c and calls at 40¾@40¼c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 50 cars; corn, 106 cars; oats, 160 cars; and 17,000 hogs.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Wednesday.	Range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.				
May	57 @	56¼@	57¼@	....@ 57½
July	58¾@ 58¾	58½@	59¾	59 @ 59½
Sept	60 @	59¼@	60¾	....@ 60¾
CORN.				
May	38⅜@	38 @	38¾	....@ 38
July	39¾@ 39½	39 @	39½	39¼@ 39¾
Sept	40¾@ 40½	40 @	40¾	....@ 40¾
OATS.				
May	35¼@	34¾@	35¼	....@ 35
July	30¾@ 30¾	30¾@	30¾	30¾@ 30¾
Sept	25¾@	25¼@	25½	....@ 25¾
MESS PORK.				
May	$12.20 @	$12.25 @	....	....@12.25
July	12.35 @	12.25 @	12.35	....@12.30
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
May	$ 7.25 @	$ 7.30 @	7.32½	....@ 7.30
July	7.05 @	7.02½@	7.07½	....@ 7.07½
Sept	7.05 @	7.02½@	7.05	....@ 7.05
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
May	$ 6.27½@	$ 6.35 @	....	....@ 6.35
July	6.32½@	6.32½@	6.37½	....@ 6.35
Sept	6.32½@	6.32½@	6.35	....@ 6.35

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Wednesday by carloads:

	Cont'r grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	33	3	10	46
Spring wheat	....	....	....	....
Corn	53	78	2	133
Oats	120	98	....	218
Rye	....	....	1	1
Barley	1	8	6	15
Total	208	187	18	413

Inspected out: 100,150 bu wheat, 396,024 bu corn, and 20,136 bu oats. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 50 cars wheat, 106 cars corn, 160 cars oats, and 17,000 hogs.

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	May.	July.	Sept.
No. 2 wheat	73¾@....	76¾@76¾	79¾@....
No. 2 corn	43 @43¾	43¾@44	.... @....
No. 2 oats	30¾@....	29¾@29¾	.... @....
Mess pork	20.35 @....	.... @....	....@20.95
Lard	.... @....	11.12½@....	....@11.37½
Short ribs	.... @....	10.30 @....	....@10.37½

Lake freights were dull, on the basis of 1¼c for wheat and 1¼c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were made for 75,000 bu corn to Buffalo.

ON SOUTH WATER STREET.

A Moderate Business Done—Strawberries Unsettled and Plentiful.

The street produce markets were only moderately active, and values were unchanged, generally speaking. California cherries were on the market, the black variety selling at $1.50@1.75 and the white at $1.00@1.50 per 10-lb box. Strawberries were so soft in quality that dealers had to cut prices to clean up the market. Common fruit sold as low as 40@60c per case. Potatoes again were in only fair demand, and under a trifle heavier receipts prices declined about 3c.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator creamery, 15½c per lb; fancy creamery, 14c; best dairy grades, 11½@12½c; roll and small pails, ½c additional.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels, 75c; lard tierces, 95@97½c.

CHEESE—Finest full cream cheddars, old, 11@11¼c per lb; twins, 11¢@11¼c; Young Americas, 13¼@13c; slightly skimmed, 9@9½c. Swiss cheese, 12@12½c; brick cheese, 9½@10c. New makes—Full cream cheddars, 8c per lb; twins, 8@9c; Young Americas, 9@9½c.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples, 12c per lb; Southern sun-dried apples, 6@7½c; peaches, 9@10c; blackberries, 7@8c; raspberries, 21c. California dried fruits—Raisins, $1.10@1.50 per box; loose, 4@6c per lb; prunes, 6@8¼c, according to size; apricots, 14@15c.

EGGS—Fine to fancy fresh-laid stock, 9@9½c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, fine to choice, $5.00@7.00 per brl, and fair to good, $3.75@4.75; bananas, select, $1.50@1.75 per bunch; common to choice, $1.00@1.25 per bunch; lemons, $2.25@3.75 per box; Florida oranges, according to count, $1.75@4.00; navels, $2.00@3.50; strawberries, 24-quart cases, $1.25@2.00; California cherries, $1.00@1.75 per 10-lb box.

HAY—Prices were steady, with offerings light and the demand good. Sales were: On track—1 car No. 1 timothy at $11.00; 7 cars upland prairie at $8.50@9.75. Receipts were 598 tons; shipments, 73 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 3½@3½c per lb; No. 2 do, 2½@2½c; No. 1 calfskin, 6½c; No. 2 do 5c; No. 1 country tallow, 4¼@5c per lb; No. 2 do, 4@4½c.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 8c per lb; broilers, 12½@14c; roosters, 5c; turkeys, 8@10c; ducks, 9½@10c; geese, full feathered, $5.50@6.00 per doz.

POTATOES—Burbanks, 76@80c per bu; Hebrons, 74@76c per bu; Early Rose, 72@75c per bu. New—New Orleans, $3.50@4.75 per brl; Bermudas, $4.00@5.00.

VEGETABLES—Old—Onions, $3.50@4.00 per brl; beets, $1.00@1.25 per brl. New—Cabbage, Mobile, $2.00@2.25 per crate; home grown 50@60c; onions, 40@50c per box; beets, 40@50c per doz; cucumbers, 75c@$5c per doz; parsley, 15c per doz; watercress, 25c per doz; celery, New Orleans, 50@60c; radishes, 75c@$1.00 per box; spinach is likely to be per basket; head lettuce, 60@75c per box; green peas, $1.50@1.75 per box; wax beans, $3.00@3.50 per box; asparagus, 40@50c per box.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.15.

WHEAT DECLINES, THEN ADVANCES.

Movements of Grain and Provisions on the Various Exchanges.

NEW YORK, May 10.—[Special.] — GRAIN — Wheat advanced ¼@⅝c. Spot sales, 160,000 bu for export. No. 2 red in store quoted at 59¾c; No. 2 hard winter at 2c under July, to arrive options. Options sales, 880,000 bu. Corn—½@¾c lower. Spot sales, 60,000 bu. No. 2 at 43¾@43¾c in elevator and 43¾@44¾c afloat. Option sales, 180,000 bu. Oats declined ⅛@⅜c. Spot sales 70,000 bu. No. 2 white at 42½c; No. 3, 41½c; No. 2 mixed at 39¾c; ungraded at 41@42c for white and 40@41½c for mixed. Option sales, 130,000 bu. Rye nominal. Official quotations:

Options.	High.	Low.	Closing.	Last night.
WHEAT.				
May	59½	59¾	59¾	59½
July	61 7-16	61 11-16	61 5-16	61½
Dec	66 11-16	67⅞	66¾	66¾
CORN.				
May	44¼	43⅞	43¾	44
July	44¾	44¼	44¼	45
OATS.				
May	39	38½	38⅝	39¼
July	38	37¾	37¾	38⅜

COTTON—Advanced 5 to 6 points, then reacted, and closed steady at a net advance of 1 to 2 points. Spot sales, 9,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for export and 1,000 for consumption. Futures opened quiet and unchanged; cloths quiet; Bombay receipts for the week, 63,000 bales, against 90,000 for the same week last year. New Orleans advanced 4 to 5 points, but lost 3 to 4 points of this. Spot cotton here was steady and unchanged at 7¾c for middling uplands. Sales, 592 bales for spinning. The Southern markets were still quiet. Savannah was easy, but New Orleans, Norfolk, and St. Louis advanced 1-16c. New Orleans sold 2,200, Memphis 650, Galveston 900, and Augusta 315. Port receipts today, 2,417, against 4,193 this day last week and 4,504 last year. Thus far this week, 18,944, against 25,192 for the same time last week. Exports today, 636. New Orleans receipts tomorrow are estimated at 400 bales. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
May	100	7.01	7.01	6.95@6.97
June	17,600	7.04	6.98	6.95@....
July	16,800	7.09	7.03	7.04@7.05
August	39,100	7.14	7.07	7.08@7.09
September	5,800	7.17	7.10	7.11@7.12
October	8,500	7.19	7.13	7.14@7.15
November	1,000	7.22	7.18	7.16@7.20
December	7,400	7.28	7.22	7.24@7.25
January	3,300	7.34	7.28	7.29@7.31

COFFEE—Advanced 5 to 10 points, closing quiet. Sales, 1,750 bags. Havre advanced ½f and Hamburg ½ pfennig on some months. Receipts at Rio, 4,000 bags; Santos, 1,000 bags. Rio at Janeiro and Santos were quiet. Rio exchange declined 1-16d. American deliveries, 7,330 bags. Rio on the spot was steady but quiet at 16¾c for No. 7. Sales, 1,000 bags No. 7 at 16¾c, 1,000 mats of interior Padang at 23c, and 900 bags of Central American and 800 Mexican on private terms. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
May	....	....	....	15.35@15.50
June	....	....	....	15.40@15.50
July	1,750	15.25	15.15	15.25@15.30

SUGAR—Raw was firm, but quiet, at 2 7-16c for 89 test, muscovado. A cargo of centrifugal, 96 test, to go to Boston, sold at 2 15-16c. Refined was quiet, but firm.

CHEESE—Fancy, 11¾@12c.

BUTTER—Best, 15@17c.

EGGS—9@12c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—The market for berth freights was dull, depressed, and weak, owing to light offerings of freight and excess of room. Engagements follow: To Liverpool, 4 loads grain, 1d; to Glasgow, 2 loads grain, 3d. Quotations: Liverpool, 1d; London, 1d; Glasgow, 1d; Bristol, 1¼d; Hull, 1¼d; Leith, 2¼d; Newcastle, 2½d; Antwerp, 1½d; Rotterdam, 4c; Hamburg, 25 pfennigs.

PETROLEUM—Steady; Pennsylvania oil sales, none; June option sales, none; close, 85¼c. Lima oil sales, none. At Oil City, Pa.—Opened, 85¾c; highest, 85¾c; lowest, 85¼c; closed, 85½c. Shipments, 99,706 brls; runs, 81,707 brls. At Pittsburg, Pa.—Opened, 85¾c; highest, 85¾c; lowest and closed, 85¼c. No sales.

COTTONSEED OIL—Dull and featureless; prime crude, barrels, 28@29c; do loose, 25@27c; off crude, barrels, 27@28c; prime summer yellow, 32@33c; off summer yellow, 31c; prime summer white, 36@37c; butter grades, 34@35.

Boston, Mass., May 10.—The *American Wool and Cotton Reporter* says of the wool market: This week has been the dullest since Jan. 1. Small wools are stiff and scarce and their exceedingly small supply has resulted in fancy prices being obtained here and there. Receipts of California Southern wools are increasing. Early Arizona wools are also coming in in considerable quantities, the range in the grease for all these wools being from 9 to 11 cents. Foreign wools are very quiet, the business doing being of a retail order. Sales for the week amount to 1,501,500 pounds domestic and 155,000 pounds foreign, making a total of 1,656,500 pounds. The total sales to date show a decrease of 15,565,250 pounds as compared with the same period a year ago.

Baltimore, Md., May 10.—GRAIN—Wheat—Dull; spot, 59¼@59¾c; June, 60@60⅜c; July, 60¾@61¼c; August, 60¾@61¼c; steamer No. 2 red, 56¼@56¾c. Receipts, 8,781 bu; stock, 525,461 bu; sales, 37,000 bu; milling wheat by sample, 59@60¾c. Corn—Dull; spot, 45c bid; month, 44¼c bid; July, 44¼c bid; steamer mixed, 43@43¼c. Receipts, 14,515 bu; shipments, 16,000 bu; stock, 201,870 bu; sales, 10,000 bu; Southern corn, by sample, 45¾@46c; do on grade, 43¾c bid. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white Western, 43c bid; No. 2 mixed Western, 40@41c. Receipts, 10,000 bu; stock, 56,159 bu. Rye—Quiet; No. 2, 57@58c. Receipts, 4,800 bu; stock, 12,208 bu. Grain freights—Very dull; Steam to Liverpool, per bushel, 1¼d May; cork for orders, per quarter, 2s 3d@2s6d May. Rest unchanged.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 10.—WHEAT—The markets opened firm with a tendency to advance. There was a moderate demand created by a belief that the government report would show lower condition for the growing wheat than had been supposed a few days earlier. There was not much wheat for sale excepting September, and the few parties that desired to buy July or May had to meet sellers' prices in order to get it, so that the average was higher all day than on Wednesday. The market closed about ¾c higher for all classes of wheat except September, which was only about ⅜c higher than the previous day. Close: May, 61c; July, 60¾@60¾c; September, 57¾@57¾c. On track—No. 1 hard cash, 63½c; No. 1 Northern, 60½c; No. 2 Northern, 60¼c. Receipts were 87,780 bu; shipments, 18,090 bu. This would leave only about 70,000 bu for consumption by the local mills, which were grinding at the rate of about 135,000 bu for the twenty-four hours.

St. Louis, Mo., May 10.—GRAIN—Wheat was narrow in its movement, all dealers awaiting the government report due today. No. 2 red cash, 58¾c; May, 58¾c; July, 54¾@54¾c; August, 53¾c. Corn was weaker on selling, closing with a loss of ¼@⅜c for July. May holding up well; No. 2 mixed, cash, 37¾c; May, 37¼c bid; June, 37¼c; July, 37¼c. Oats weaker; No. 2, cash, 27¾c; May, 30¾c bid; July, 28¼c. Rye—No. 2 regular, 50c bid. Barley—No trading. Receipts—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 81,000 bu; oats, 37,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 65,000 bu; corn, 95,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., May 10.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 hard, 51c; No. 2 red, 53@54c; No. 3 red, 50@52c; rejected, 44c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 36@36¼c; No. 2 white, 38@38½c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 36½@37c; No. 2 white, 36¼@37c. Butter quiet; creamery, 13@15c; dairy, 12@14c. Eggs unchanged; 7½c. Receipts—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; shipments—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, none.

Toledo, O., May 10.—GRAIN—Wheat firm, steady; No. 2 cash and May, 58½c; July, 58¾c; August, 59¾c. Corn dull, steady; No. 2 cash and May, 39½c; No. 2 white, 41½c; steamer No. 2, 39c. Oats quiet, firm; No. 2 mixed, 36c; No. 2 white, 38c. Rye dull; cash, 50c. CLOVER-SEED—Dull, steady; prime cash, $5.60; October, $4.75. Receipts—Wheat, 7,500 bu; corn, 6,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 55,000 bu; corn, 115,500 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 500 bu; clover-seed, 40 bags.

Duluth, Minn., May 10.—GRAIN—Close: Wheat firm; No. 1 hard, cash, 61¾c; May, 61¾c; July, 62¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash and May, 60¾c; July, 61¼c; September, 59¼c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 57¾c; No. 3, 51¼c; rejected, 45¢. On track, No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 62¼c. Rye, 45c. Flax, $1.20. Oats—No. 2, 33½c; No. 3 white, 33c. Car inspection today: Wheat, 100; corn, 1; rye, 1; oats, 1. Receipts—Wheat, 38,441 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 118,044 bu.

Peoria, Ill., May 10.—GRAIN—Corn—Firm; higher; No. 2, 39c; No. 3, 38¾c; No. 4, active; higher; No. 2, 36¼@36½c; No. 3, 35¼@35¾c. Rye nominal. WHISKY—Firm; highwines, basis, $1.15. Receipts—Wheat, 600 bu; corn, 21,450 bu; oats, 60,500 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,400 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 7,300 bu; corn, 8,850 bu; oats, 47,400 bu; rye, none; barley, 700 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 10.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red, 60c; No. 1 white, 60¾c on track. Corn—Quiet; No. 2 yellow, 43¼c; No. 3 yellow, 43¼c; No. 2 corn, 42¾c; No. 3 corn, 42c. Oats—Fair inquiry; No. 1 white, 40½; No. 2 white, 40@40¼c; No. 3 white, 39½c; No. 2 mixed, 38@38¼c.

Wilmington, N. C., May 10.—RESIN—Firm; strained, 85c; good, 90c. SPIRITS—Firm, 26½c. TAR—Firm, $1.00. TURPENTINE—Firm; hard, $1.00; soft, $1.70; virgin, $2.15.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Light Cattle Sell Higher—Hogs Go Up—Receipts and Prices.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, May 7	15,484	106	24,114	17,889
Tuesday, May 8	2,925	2,193	12,851	8,988
Wednesday, May 9	13,586	923	22,800	7,586
Thursday, May 10	14,000	300	20,000	6,000
Week thus far	47,511	2,921	79,804	48,647
Same p'd last week	42,782	4,236	93,976	46,783
Same period 1893	49,578	2,788	78,378	58,773
Shipments—				
Monday, May 7	3,038	7	6,627	1,118
Tuesday, May 8	787	....	7,483	1,299
Wednesday, May 9	4,229	8	7,883	1,939
Thursday, May 10	3,000	....	9,000	1,000
Week thus far	11,053	9	33,667	5,533
Same p'd last week	12,861	37	34,717	3,361
Same period 1893	13,330	36	30,121	1,349

Receipts May 10, with comparisons at four markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	14,500	21,000	6,000
Kansas City	2,500	7,000	1,700
Omaha	1,000	5,100	4,...
St. Louis	1,000	5,000	600
Total	19,100	38,100	8,300
Cor. day 1894	15,700	35,500	11,100
Cor. day 1893	16,200	46,500	10,900
Cor. day 1892	28,700	61,800	10,000
Cor. day 1891	14,700	42,000	13,000
Cor. day 1890	24,600	50,000	7,600

Today's receipts are estimated at 17,000 hogs, 6,000 cattle, and 6,000 sheep.

CATTLE—Trade was active and some of the best light steers and cows sold a shade higher, while heavy cattle ruled weak most of the day. Quotations:

Fancy native steers, 1,500@1,700 lbs.$4.25@4.55
Choice to fancy, 1,300@1,500 lbs.....4.00@4.35
Good to choice, 1,200@1,400 lbs.....3.85@4.35
Fair to good, 1,100@1,300 lbs.....3.65@4.15
Poor to fair, 900@1,100 lbs.....3.40@3.85
Common to good cows and heifers.....2.80@3.80
Fair to good cows and heifers.....2.70@3.25
Inferior to good canning cows.....1.75@2.70
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,200 lbs.2.90@3.85
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs.....2.00@5.50
Texas steers, 800@1,300 lbs.....2.60@4.15
Texas cows, bulls, and stags.....1.25@2.75

HOGS—The market opened weak and some sales showed 5c decline, but upon that price advanced 5@10c and the finish was firm. Heavy sold at $4.80@5.20; bulk, $5.05@5.15; mixed and butchers', $4.90@5.20, bulk, $5.00@5.10; light, $5.00@5.15, bulk, $5.05@5.10; pigs, $4.60@5.05, bulk, $4.90@5.05.

SHEEP—The best grades ruled strong to 10c higher while the commoner grades were barely steady.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

New York, May 10.—BEEVES—Receipts, 941. Europe an cables quote top American steers in Liverpool at 10½c per lb, dressed weight; in London, 10c; refrigerator beef, 7½@8¼c per lb. Exports today, 371 beeves, 3,400 quarters of beef. Trade in cattle was dull and weak; buyers and sellers apart. Veals, poor to prime, 3@5¾c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,087; sheep and lambs, 3,015. Fort receipts today, 2,417, against 4,193 this day last week and 4,504 last year. Thus far this week, 18,944, against 25,192 for the same time last week. Exports today, 636. New Orleans receipts tomorrow are estimated at 400 bales. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
May	100	7.01	7.01	6.95@6.97
June	17,600	7.04	6.98	6.95@....
July	16,800	7.09	7.03	7.04@7.05
August	39,100	7.14	7.07	7.08@7.09
September	5,800	7.17	7.10	7.11@7.12
October	8,500	7.19	7.13	7.14@7.15
November	1,000	7.22	7.18	7.16@7.20
December	7,400	7.28	7.22	7.24@7.25
January	3,300	7.34	7.28	7.29@7.31

COFFEE—Advanced 5 to 10 points, closing quiet. Sales, 1,750 bags. Havre advanced ½f and Hamburg ½ pfennig on some months. Receipts at Rio, 4,000 bags; Santos, 1,000 bags. Rio at Janeiro and Santos were quiet. Rio exchange declined 1-16d. American deliveries, 7,330 bags. Rio on the spot was steady but quiet at 16¾c for No. 7. Sales, 1,000 bags No. 7 at 16¾c, 1,000 mats of interior Padang at 23c, and 900 bags of Central American and 800 Mexican on private terms. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
May	....	....	....	15.35@15.50
June	....	....	....	15.40@15.50
July	1,750	15.25	15.15	15.25@15.30

SUGAR—Raw was firm, but quiet, at 2 7-16c for 89 test, muscovado. A cargo of centrifugal, 96 test, to go to Boston, sold at 2 15-16c. Refined was quiet, but firm.

CHEESE—Fancy, 11¾@12c.

BUTTER—Best, 15@17c.

EGGS—9@12c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—The market for berth freights was dull, depressed, and weak, owing to light offerings of freight and excess of room. Engagements follow: To Liverpool, 4 loads grain, 1d; to Glasgow, 2 loads grain, 3d. Quotations: Liverpool, 1d; London, 1d; Glasgow, 1d; Bristol, 1¼d; Hull, 1¼d; Leith, 2¼d; Newcastle, 2½d; Antwerp, 1½d; Rotterdam, 4c; Hamburg, 25 pfennigs.

PETROLEUM—Steady; Pennsylvania oil sales, none; June option sales, none; close, 85¼c. Lima oil sales, none. At Oil City, Pa.—Opened, 85¾c; highest, 85¾c; lowest, 85¼c; closed, 85½c. Shipments, 99,706 brls; runs, 81,707 brls. At Pittsburg, Pa.—Opened, 85¾c; highest, 85¾c; lowest and closed, 85¼c. No sales.

COTTONSEED OIL—Dull and featureless; prime crude, barrels, 28@29c; do loose, 25@27c; off crude, barrels, 27@28c; prime summer yellow, 32@33c; off summer yellow, 31c; prime summer white, 36@37c; butter grades, 34@35.

Boston, Mass., May 10.—The *American Wool and Cotton Reporter* says of the wool market: This week has been the dullest since Jan. 1. Small wools are stiff and scarce and their exceedingly small supply has resulted in fancy prices being obtained here and there. Receipts of California Southern wools are increasing. Early Arizona wools are also coming in in considerable quantities, the range in the grease for all these wools being from 9 to 11 cents. Foreign wools are very quiet, the business doing being of a retail order. Sales for the week amount to 1,501,500 pounds domestic and 155,000 pounds foreign, making a total of 1,656,500 pounds. The total sales to date show a decrease of 15,565,250 pounds as compared with the same period a year ago.

Baltimore, Md., May 10.—GRAIN—Wheat—Dull; spot, 59¼@59¾c; June, 60@60⅜c; July, 60¾@61¼c; August, 60¾@61¼c; steamer No. 2 red, 56¼@56¾c. Receipts, 8,781 bu; stock, 525,461 bu; sales, 37,000 bu; milling wheat by sample, 59@60¾c. Corn—Dull; spot, 45c bid; month, 44¼c bid; July, 44¼c bid; steamer mixed, 43@43¼c. Receipts, 14,515 bu; shipments, 16,000 bu; stock, 201,870 bu; sales, 10,000 bu; Southern corn, by sample, 45¾@46c; do on grade, 43¾c bid. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white Western, 43c bid; No. 2 mixed Western, 40@41c. Receipts, 10,000 bu; stock, 56,159 bu. Rye—Quiet; No. 2, 57@58c. Receipts, 4,800 bu; stock, 12,208 bu. Grain freights—Very dull; Steam to Liverpool, per bushel, 1¼d May; cork for orders, per quarter, 2s 3d@2s6d May. Rest unchanged.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 10.—WHEAT—The markets opened firm with a tendency to advance. There was a moderate demand created by a belief that the government report would show lower condition for the growing wheat than had been supposed a few days earlier. There was not much wheat for sale excepting September, and the few parties that desired to buy July or May had to meet sellers' prices in order to get it, so that the average was higher all day than on Wednesday. The market closed about ¾c higher for all classes of wheat except September, which was only about ⅜c higher than the previous day. Close: May, 61c; July, 60¾@60¾c; September, 57¾@57¾c. On track—No. 1 hard cash, 63½c; No. 1 Northern, 60½c; No. 2 Northern, 60¼c. Receipts were 87,780 bu; shipments, 18,090 bu. This would leave only about 70,000 bu for consumption by the local mills, which were grinding at the rate of about 135,000 bu for the twenty-four hours.

St. Louis, Mo., May 10.—GRAIN—Wheat was narrow in its movement, all dealers awaiting the government report due today. No. 2 red cash, 58¾c; May, 58¾c; July, 54¾@54¾c; August, 53¾c. Corn was weaker on selling, closing with a loss of ¼@⅜c for July

SANDERS GIVES IT UP.

CRIPPLE CREEK INDUSTRIALS SURRENDER AT SCOTT CITY, KAS.

After Two Days of Wild Railroading with a Stolen Train the 464 Men Submit to Arrest and the Prosecution Will Be Pushed—Gov. Lewelling Refuses to Order Out Troops—Randall's Men at New Carlisle—Senators Debating the Treatment Coxey Received at Washington.

PUEBLO, Colo., May 10.—[Special.]—After forty-nine hours of free-lance railroading Gen. J. S. Sanders with his Cripple Creek branch of the industrial army, numbering 464 men, who stole an engine and cars here Tuesday morning and left for the East over the Missouri Pacific, surrendered unconditionally tonight to the United States Marshal at Scott City. Sanders was given thirty minutes to discuss the matter with his men, but replied before the time expired. The entire crowd will be taken to Topeka tonight. If they are discharged in the Federal Court they will be arrested at once on State warrants charging them with bringing stolen property into Kansas, they having ridden into the State on a Rio Grande switch engine taken here.

By 4 o'clock this morning the Sanders men, assisted by the wrecking crew of the Missouri Pacific, sent west from Scott City, Kas., succeeded in clearing away the engine and cars ditched at Diston by the company to impede the progress of the commonwealers. The Coxeyites tore up track behind them before proceeding to Diston, fearing pursuit by deputies. They ditched four of their cars for the same purpose. As soon as the track was clear the wreck train and the Sanders train went to Chivington, the industrials having kept their locomotive supplied with water by pushing hand cars loaded with barrels of water from Chivington.

For nearly four hours the band waited at Chivington. From this point the way of the train was clear, for the company had decided not to oppose further progress into Kansas, where the Federal authorities were to meet it. Sheridan Lake, fourteen miles east, was the next stop. The industrials' train pulled into Horace, Kas., 167 miles east of Pueblo, at 11:55. The army was received enthusiastically. The men were apparently in good spirits, but were somewhat disappointed when they found that the 464 breakfasts for which they had telegraphed the night before at 12 cents each had been disposed of. The engine and cars were oiled and some repairs were made, but all tools were returned.

Will Surrender or Fight as Ordered.

The men said they had not had a very hard time, though the railroad had tried to delay them. They would get around any obstruction put in their path. They had been advised of the coming of the United States Marshals, but seemed in no way alarmed. They would surrender if Sanders gave the word and would fight if he commanded them to.

After coaling and watering the Rio Grande switch engine with which they left Pueblo and went through to Horace, the train, consisting of six of the ten stolen Missouri Pacific coal cars, was pulled out east. At the east end of the yard they took a passenger engine, set the Rio Grande engine on a side track, and backed to the station again, an old Rio Grande engineer being at the throttle. The passenger train from Pueblo pulled into Horace and the engineer was ordered not to start east until the industrials went, the company's idea being to get them ahead with the possibility of their delaying the mail train. But the Coxeytes declared their intention of remaining on the siding as long as the passenger train was held.

Finally, a few minutes before 3 o'clock, the passenger train was started east. Ten minutes later Sanders started his train, keeping steadily six minutes behind, though the regular train was being run at forty miles an hour. Selkirk, 180 miles from Pueblo, was reached at 3:22, and thirteen minutes later Looti, eleven miles farther, was passed, the passenger not gaining on the stolen train a bit. Into Scott City the industrials rode right behind the passenger train. Here the east-bound train was to meet the west-bound mail, and the company knew there was trouble ahead for Sanders unless he managed to get out the way of the mail. It accordingly ran the east-bound train on a side track, leaving the main track for the mail, which pulled in a moment later. The industrials saw it coming and realized the game. They backed out at once, ran to Modac, ten miles west, took a siding for the mail, which followed them, and let it pass.

Then they started ahead again and soon reached Scott City. When Sanders entered that town the second time United States Marshal Neeley, with a posse of deputies, was there waiting for the army. Sanders, Neeley, and B. F. Waggener, general counsel for the Missouri Pacific road, went into conference at once.

TOPEKA, Kas., May 10.—[Special.]—Gov. Lewelling this afternoon received the following telegram from James Hurt, Sheriff of Greeley County:

I am called upon to arrest here a body of over 500 men who have taken forcible possession of a train of the Missouri Pacific railway and getting ready to start east with it. I cannot get force enough to make the arrest. Will you send me two or three companies of militia? Answer quick.

The Governor replied:

Telegram asking for troops to arrest 500 men who have stolen Missouri Pacific train received. Was train stolen in Kansas? Have any depredations been committed in your county? Have warrants been issued and process been resisted? Are the men still in your county?

Gov. Lewelling, while not inclined to talk freely concerning his probable action in case any more serious trouble is called to his attention, does not attempt to disguise the fact that his sympathies are all with the train-stealers. He believes the United States Marshal and posse, which left Topeka last night for the purpose of intercepting the train-stealers, are as much of a mob as those whom they have gone out to arrest.

SENATORS DISCUSS COXEY'S WOES.

The Allen Resolution Finally Goes Over Without Being Acted Upon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—When the Senate met today Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) introduced a bill to repeal the act regulating the use of the Capitol grounds under which Coxey and his lieutenants were prosecuted. Mr. Peffer introduced a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of three Senators to investigate the condition of the country with special reference to the prevailing business depression and then report what legislation if any will afford relief.

The Allen resolution to investigate the alleged police clubbing May 1 then came up and Mr. Gordon (Dem., Ga.) took the floor. He said the Coxey movement was the child of the paternal theory of government. The remedies for existing conditions, he said, were to be found in the decentralization of power. Mr. Teller favored the resolution, but not the Coxey movement. He himself would furnish the names of witnesses. Mr. Stewart of Nevada maintained strenuously that Coxey had committed no offense and he naturally drifted into a discussion of silver. Mr. Hoar declared Coxey a lawbreaker. "There is danger," said he, "in such assemblages. They afford cover for one or two fanatics. It is needless for me," said Mr. Hoar, drawing himself up and looking about the chamber, his eyes pausing when they reached Mr. Allen and Mr. Stewart, "to declare that I sympathize with all of my fellows in distress. I sympathize with them a great deal more than some of those who always prate of sympathy for the downtrodden in order to advance their disgraceful political ambitions."

The galleries burst into ringing applause at this utterance. Mr. Hoar closed with an impressive declaration that the Senate would stand on its constitutional rights and that it would not be frightened into doing what was not best for the country by any mob demonstration or by declarations, whether they came from the camp of Coxey or the seat of the Senator from Nevada. Mr. Harris thought the resolution should be adopted. The debate will be resumed tomorrow.

Coxey appeared before the District Commissioners today, and, after assuring them he was doing all possible to get a new camp ground, was granted until tomorrow afternoon to vacate the premises.

SECRET SERVICE MAN WITH RANDALL

Uncle Sam Keeping His Eye on the Starving Commonwealers.

NEW CARLISLE, Ind., May 10.—[Special.]—Uncle Sam is taking an active interest in Randall's army. For several days a member of the United States Secret Service has been following the army and quietly making investigations. He made his first appearance in the camp at Valparaiso Sunday. Since then he has slept with the men in camp and marched with them. He is an expert telegraph operator and carries with him a relay instrument, so that he is enabled to tap the wires at any moment. It is thought he was sent through that influence of Secretary Gresham, who is said to be a close friend of Gen. Suman, Valparaiso's Mayor-elect, who has tried everything to break up Randall's band. He speaks several languages, and when he first came into camp claimed to be a correspondent for a German periodical published in San Francisco. He signified his intention of enlisting in the army and excited some suspicion by his close questioning of the men. He slept in camp two nights and then disappeared. At La Porte he rejoined the army, but has kept himself apart from the other newspaper correspondents. Whenever Randall made a speech the secret service man took a stenographic report of it. He acknowledged that he has been with Kelly's army, marched from California to Des Moines, and left there to go with Randall. He seems to have ample means and spends money freely.

Gen. Randall himself is worried. He begins to realize the responsibility which rests on him in attempting to pilot the army of starving men through the country. His arrest and confinement at La Porte has had a humiliating effect on him. His appeals for aid are pitiful.

Mayor Massey has learned a lesson from Mayor Scott of La Porte and concluded it was cheaper to feed Randall's army and get rid of it than to have an army of deputies at $5 a day. New Carlisle received the army with open arms. It was quartered in the fair grounds and abundant food was furnished.

Today's march covered a distance of fourteen miles. Camp was broken at 8 o'clock and at noon the "wealers" arrived here. They were cheered by the citizens. In the afternoon Mayor Massey and several citizens presented Randall with a drum and fifes.

Gen. Randall has planned a route for next week which may not prove a pathway of roses. Sheriff Crull of Elkhart County, through which the band is to pass, has determined on radical measures and is to meet the army at St. Joseph with a force of deputies. The men are to be "hustled" through the county with all possible haste. The Sheriff will not permit Randall to stop at Goshen or Elkhart, and if it is necessary to camp the army over night it will be quartered near the county poorhouse at Dunlap's. The route proposed is: Saturday and Sunday at South Bend; Monday, Goshen; Tuesday, Milford; Wednesday, Warsaw; Thursday, Columbia City; and Friday, Fort Wayne. The citizens of South Bend have made an arrangement for a special police force during Randall's presence there. The citizens will not be permitted to enter the camp, as the officers fear contagion.

SOUTH BEND, May 10.—[Special.]—Capt. Sullivan and his army of seventy-seven men left here at 10:20 today. They expected to camp this side of Elkhart tonight to await the action of that city. Mrs. Randall was here today. Randall's army arrived at New Carlisle at 11:30 this forenoon and will be here late tomorrow afternoon. He will be hustled through the city, as was Sullivan.

KELLY'S BAND MUCH SPREAD OUT.

Farmers Supply Plenty of Food—Keokuk Will Not Receive the Men.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 10.—Kelly's army on its way down the Des Moines River, tonight reached a point in Marion County between forty and fifty miles from Des Moines. There is no fixed camp, but the army lies scattered along the shore five or ten miles. Two or three boatloads of provisions did not leave Des Moines until today, and will hardly be able to overtake the army. The army was well provided with provisions today, the farmers of the country through which they passed bringing ample quantities of good food. Col. Baker and Col. Speed left this evening over the Wabash and will join the army at Harvey. Kelly seems to have been too far behind to be in command of the army, and there is some feeling against him among the men in this section. The Sacramento company especially threatened to make more trouble.

It is estimated the expense of keeping the 1,200 in the city was $10,000.

KEOKUK, Ia., May 10.—[Special.]—In view of the threatened invasion of this city by Commodore Kelly and his navy there is strong talk of organizing a band of "K. K. Ks."—Keokuk Kelly Kickers—to prevent the landing of the men near this city. The Des Moines River empties into the Mississippi about three miles below town, and the "K. K. Ks." propose compelling the navy to float out into the big river, when Kelly and his crowd will have to land upon either the Illinois or Missouri shore and will be so far from Keokuk that they will be unable to forage upon this community. The belief is expressed here that the navy will not get beyond Ottumwa or Eldon. However, should it reach the Mississippi River, men who have seen the hastily constructed boats say the first brisk breeze would compel them to go to the bank.

The City Council tonight passed an ordinance that will keep the Kelly army out of the city.

More Trouble Feared at Ellenburg.

ELLENSBURG, Wash., May 10.—Jack Jolly and W. C. Chidester, United States Deputy Marshals, who were shot at Yakima last night, were brought here today. Jolly probably will die. Yakima people say Chidester shot himself. Nealy 300 wealers are here, and all are greatly excited over the affair, but there has been no demonstration of any kind except open denunciation of the deputies. It is feared if the deputies remain here trouble will result. Men continue to arrive here from the West, mostly afoot.

Dolphin Drummed Out of Camp.

SPOKANE, Wash., May 10.—Col. Dolphin has been deposed as leader of the Spokane industrials. He was court-martialed today for trying to desert his army with funds and drummed out of camp. Thirty men went with him, tramping east over the Great Northern. Unless a new leader is soon found the army will go to pieces.

Coxeytes Capture a Gondola Car.

TACOMA, Wash., May 10.—Sixty Coxeytes captured a single gondola coal car this afternoon at Cle-Elum, on the Northern Pacific main line, and at 2:40 started on the down grade for Ellensburg. Supt. McCabe, at Tacoma, ordered all trains near Ellensburg side-tracked, giving the gondola the right-of-way.

Mileposts on the Washington Road.

Wilson's Coxeyite contingent is at St. Cloud, Minn. Wilson says they have money. The crowd was well received.

A car load of flour on the way to Washington consigned to Coxey's army passed through St. Louis yesterday. The flour is from citizens of Springfield, Mo.

Judge Hanford of Spokane, Wash., has issued an injunction restraining all persons from interfering with or trespassing upon property of the Great Northern.

The Salt Lake commonwealers, numbering 300, are marching peaceably along the line of the Rio Grande Western railroad and have not yet attempted to seize a train.

Galvin's band is among friends at West Newton, Pa. Having found it impossible to get transportation the army will march to Washington over the Pennsylvania railroad.

J. J. Ferron writes from Omaha to Gov. White of Colorado that he proposes to recruit Coxeyite regiments of cavalry, infantry, and wheelmen and proceed overland to Washington.

GOING FORTH TO PREACH THE GOSPEL.

Graduation Day of Divinity Students at the University of Chicago.

The Divinity Department of the University of Chicago closes today. The graduates are: Matthew Gay Allison, Windsor, Nova Scotia; David Burdette Coon, Chicago; George Horne, Chicago; Benjamin F. Martin, Berwyn, Ill.; Eric Johan Nordlander, Roseland, Ill.; Eugene Clermond Sanderson, Tacoma, Wash.; Charles Roland Shatto, Toledo, Ia.; Almon Odell Stevens, Kingsland, Pa.; William Brooks Taylor, Lexington, Ky.; John Albert Ward, Odon, Ind.; James Blake, Chicago; Frank Prince Bixon, New York City; Frederick George Davies, Somonauk, Ia.; John Waterman Elliott, Riverdale, Ill; Williko Grablachoff, Teelcho, Roumania; Charles Boyd Hale, Fairbury, Neb.; Thaddeus L. Smith, Millburn, Ill.; John Henry Stewart, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England; Thora Maria Thompson, Montevideo, Minn. Dr. Harper announces this to be the last year of the short term in the Divinity School. Hereafter the graduation exercises will take place simultaneously with those of the Collegiate Department. The commencement exercises of the Divinity School will be held at the opening of the school year instead of at its close. The Rev. Alexander McLaren of England will accordingly deliver the commencement address Oct. 1.

ILLINOIS MEN REFUSE

COAL OPERATORS WILL PROBABLY NOT ENTER CONFERENCE.

President McBride of the Mine-Workers Endeavors to Induce Them to Come In, but They Insist There Is No Wage Controversy, the Strike Being a Sympathy One—Whitebreast Company Tells Its Men Settlement Is Necessary—Hocking Valley Operators to Attend.

Unless the coal operators of Illinois recede from their present position they will not be represented in the joint conference of miners and operators at Cleveland next Tuesday. They will meet this morning here, but it is given out in the most emphatic terms by leading men that their course is already fixed. John McBride, President of the Miners' Union, came to town yesterday and tried to induce the Illinois men to attend.

McBride expresses the belief that the conference will effect a settlement of the strike. Coal men are not so sanguine. The local situation is said in some quarters to be less stringent. In others it is said that a continuance of existing conditions for ten days will bring consumers face to face with a famine. In coal circles there was a revival of the stories that the heavy stocks of coal at northern lake ports was owned by Eastern operators. The same men by their policy of reducing the wages of their men, it was charged, had precipitated the strike and are now in a position to sell the coal at an enormous profit.

When the joint convention of miners and operators was called at Cleveland for next Tuesday copies of the circular were sent to all the Illinois operators. They speedily arranged to meet in this city tomorrow. News of this meeting reached Columbus and influenced President McBride to come to Chicago. He saw President Morton of the Whitebreast Fuel company and President Sweet of the Wilmington Coal company, with others, and urged upon them the necessity of attending. They pointed out to him that they were not interested in the Eastern situation. President Morton, who has taken a leading part in the correspondence and discussion, said:

"McBride has strongly urged the Illinois operators to have a representation at Cleveland, but it is not in the least likely that they will attend themselves or be represented. The position of the Northern Illinois operators is that they have no interest in the Eastern situation and that it is useless for them to attempt to settle their troubles until the wages in Central and Southern Illinois advance."

McBride Expects a Settlement.

President McBride said: "I believe the conference will settle the difficulties amicably. If the results of the conference are what we expect the wages of the Eastern miners will be increased in some cases 10 cents and in others 20 cents a ton and the mine operators will be put on the same relative footing as regards competition. The present strike of the Illinois men is understood to be one of sympathy, which is not true. They are striking against a reduction. I believe the Illinois operators will now join with us. Should our conference fail to settle the trouble ten or fifteen days will produce a coal famine that will reach the homes of the smallest coal consumer. The conference will continue from Tuesday until Saturday at any rate. A ten days' shut-down after that would put out the fires in all the factories of the land."

At Duluth, Superior, Milwaukee, Gladstone, Green Bay, and other lake ports the stock of soft coal in store is stated to amount to 5,000,000 tons. The stock of hard coal almost as large is also said to be on the docks of Northern ports. All of this coal is alleged to be owned by companies whose stockholders are mine operators in the section of Pennsylvania where strike troubles are worst. The coal was stored in anticipation of a heavy demand, and this did not materialize. Six weeks ago the owners of this coal made efforts to sell at a loss. A few weeks later the strike was inaugurated. It is alleged that the coal is offered at an advance of from 40 to 50 cents above the prices of sixty days ago. President Morton of the Whitebreast company said:

"The strike is enabling the Pennsylvania and Ohio coal companies to dispose of their great surplus stock up north at fancy prices. From this it would appear that the Illinois and Iowa miners had stopped work for the benefit of these Eastern operators instead of from sympathy for the miners of those States."

G. M. Woodward, General Western Agent of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Coal company, was indignant yesterday over the assertions made by Western operators that the strike had been instigated by the Pennsylvania and Ohio operators. "In the first place," said he, "there is no such an amount of soft coal as is alleged at Duluth. I happen to know that there are not more than 200,000 tons there. The charge is absurd."

Settlement in Illinois Necessary.

The Whitebreast Fuel company, which employs 3,000 miners in Illinois and Iowa, yesterday issued a circular to the men. The circular is headed by a statement regarding the stocks owned at Northern ports, as stated by President Morton in his interview. Referring to the company's mines the circular cites the fact that the mining rate at Danville was 38 cents a ton and at Ladd 77½ cents a ton and then says:

To the company it appears one of two things must occur:

Either the miners in the third vein district must arrange through their State or national organization so that the wages for hand and machine mining in Southern and Central Illinois shall be advanced and the inequalities removed in that way, or

The miners in the third vein district must accept a reduction in order to secure regular work and fair earnings per month, thereby removing the inequalities between the two sections of the State by leveling down instead of leveling up.

Of the two ways the company much prefers the former.

Col. W. P. Rend says the local situation is less stringent; that coal is arriving from West Virginia and Cincinnati. George F. Getz takes the opposite view. The large consumers, he says, have coal on hand and are buying every day what they can against the future. But the stock in Chicago, he says, is low and in ten days it will be exhausted. Complaints are coming in from country towns and cities that manufacturing plants and water works must shut down soon unless coal becomes more plentiful.

The Anthracite Coal Association of the city held a meeting at the Wellington yesterday. W. S. Bogle, who presided, said that the trade had anticipated a big demand for anthracite, but thus far they had been disappointed. "There is a vast quantity of soft coal coming into Chicago from the Pocahontas field in Virginia and from West Virginia, and the stocks on hand in Illinois have been larger than we thought. Unless the strike continues for several weeks the anthracite trade will reap little benefit out of it."

OPERATORS TO ATTEND CONFERENCE.

Hocking Valley Employers to Be Represented at Cleveland—Strike Situation.

COLUMBUS, O., May 10.—[Special.]—The Hocking Valley coal operators had a meeting here today with closed doors. Secretary Frank Brooks stated the only business before the meeting was the matter of sending representatives to the convention at Cleveland May 15. It was decided by unanimous vote that the Hocking operators attend the Cleveland meeting in a body, and the representatives were given instructions in reference to their action in the meeting. President John McBride of the United Mineworkers' Union left the city Wednesday night on another mysterious mission. It was learned he had taken a train for the West, and probably has gone to Chicago in answer to a telegram from Secretary Pat McBryde, who has been there several days. Those at headquarters said they were not at liberty to say where President McBride had gone.

MASSILLON, O., May 10.—[Special.]—The prospects are that the miners of the county will go into the conference with a united front while the operators will be split in two factions. The Ohio operators are quite willing that rates shall be restored, as all they ask is a fighting chance for business. The Pennsylvania operators, on the other hand, are tied up with contracts made on the 50 cents per ton basis, and these they can only fill at a loss should the scale be advanced.

BRAZIL, Ind., May 10.—[Special.]—The miners' strike is having a distressing effect on business in this city, and the indications are that unless the miners resume work soon every manufacturing establishment in the city will be forced to close down. Today the miners in the shaft of the Brazil Brick and Pipe company were induced to stop work, shutting down the entire plant and throwing seventy-five employés out of work. The Monarch Fire and Clay company's mine was also closed, and the plant will also be forced to close down soon unless the strike is settled.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., May 10.—[Special.]—The strikers from Buxton and Pekay were joined by 200 from What Cheer today and marched over 400 strong to Colon, where a meeting was held, resulting in nearly an equal division in favor of the strike. With additions from Colon they went on to Carbonado. The company at Carbonado has called on Sheriff Price for protection. Tomorrow Evans will be visited and probably Muchakinock. At the latter place trouble is feared, for the colored miners declare they intend to work.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 10.—[Special.]—The entire Birmingham battalion of the Alabama State troops is now under arms in the armories ready to go out at a moment's notice. An attack upon properties of the Tennessee Coal and Iron railroad and Sloss Iron and Steel company is expected tonight, and if possible an effort will be made to prevent any destruction.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 10.—The New River Coal and Coke Exchange met at Clifton Forge, Va., and unanimously resolved to send no delegates to the Cleveland convention. The operators posted notices on the doors of houses telling the miners to go to work Monday, May 14, at the old prices or consider themselves discharged.

NEVADA, Mo., May 10.—The miners in Vernon and Bates Counties decided to strike and tonight 2,500 men laid down their tools.

MINERS VOTE ON THE STRIKE.

Situation Unchanged at Staunton, Ill.—Await the Decision of Ballots.

STAUNTON, Ill., May 10.—The coal mining situation shows no change and everything is now dependent upon action to be taken by the men who have stood by the Consolidated Coal company and worked Shafts 5 and 7. The full forces of these two mines worked today without hindrance. Tonight, according to agreement between State President Crawford of the miners, the leaders of the visiting strikers, and the managers of the mines, the men at work will take a vote on whether they stay in or go. In accordance with this decision the visiting strikers have left town and there is now no trouble apprehended.

DECATUR, Ill., May 10.—[Special.]—There appears to be uneasiness among the Decatur coal-miners over the enforced idleness and the gloomy prospect for the future. Some of the men would resume work at once if the coal company would open the mines. There was talk today of resuming operations. It may be done next week, as only 153 of the operators have joined the union.

ALTON, Ill., May 10.—[Special.]—The coal famine is causing much trouble here, and quite a number of factories have been obliged to close on account of the scarcity.

Cleveland Is Short of Coal.

CLEVELAND, O., May 9.—The supply of coal here for fuel is exhausted, and several boats are held in port on this account and will not be able to get away until some soft coal arrives. Shippers are still figuring on bringing down coal from Lake Superior, but nothing has been done as yet.

BECKER IS NAMED TO SUCCEED WALLER.

Lincoln Park Board Is Filled—Plan to Avoid National Issues in the Campaign.

Gov. Altgeld came to town yesterday morning and remained in hiding all day. Though it was given out yesterday that his mission was of a private nature, those behind the scenes said he entered into political work with ardor. During the evening he had an interview with Martin Becker, the Division street clothier, and he appointed him a member of the Park Board to succeed Robert L. Waller, whom he removed a few days ago. Becker agreed to carry out Altgeld's ideas to the letter, and Mr. Pettigrew will be removed next Monday from the superintendency of the park and Duane Doty of Pullman will succeed him in all probability. Becker is a German Lutheran about 45 years of age. He was born and educated in the old country, but has lived in Chicago for eighteen years. He is one of the Lutherans who went over to the Democratic party two years ago on the school question. His appointment was urged by Senator Bentley and Senator O'Malley. It completes the list of changes foreshadowed when Altgeld began his crusade six weeks ago. Mr. Weber succeeds Mr. Kirk, Mr. Crawford succeeds Mr. Heuer, and now Becker succeeds Waller.

During the afternoon the Governor had a conference with Mayor Hopkins and later on had a talk with Lauchart, Railroad Commissioner Gahan, Daniel Corkery, John S. Cooper, and other of the local Democratic leaders. They doubtless discussed park affairs, but most of the time was spent in discussing the situation this fall and in arranging for the nomination of a county ticket which will help the candidates in the legislative districts. The Governor, the Mayor, and the more shrewd of the party leaders realize that they will have a tough fight in the State this year and also in the county. They know they cannot make the fight successfully on the tariff or other national issues. They propose, therefore, to dodge the tariff and the national issues as much as possible.

Some days ago at a meeting of the Democratic State Senators this subject was discussed, and it was determined to go before the people of Illinois this fall mainly on State issues. The issues as formulated then and approved by the Hopkins-Altgeld political combination since are these:

(1) An amendment of the revenue laws, the election of County Assessors, and the abolition of the Town Assessor system.

(2) The abolition of the Justiceship system as far as it concerns Chicago, and the substitution of the district Judgeship plan.

(3) The appointment of Park Commissioners by the Circuit Judges, or their election by the people.

(4) The establishment of a Police Board for Chicago.

(5) The holding of a constitutional convention.

It is intended to embody these views in the State platform, together with a number of platitudes about personal liberty and the rights of labor. The program has been submitted to the Governor and approved by him. The dodging of the tariff issue will be the main point.

BRECKINRIDGE'S SUPPORTERS WEAKEN.

Public Sentiment Growing Too Strong for Them to Stem.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 10.—[Special.]—Breckinridge's friends, now that their idol has left and the spell cast over them by his honeyed words is beginning to wear away, do not feel so confident as they did. They see trouble ahead and already are talking of the Senatorship for their god in case he is defeated for the nomination for Representative. Indeed, some of them are talking of a withdrawal to save a drubbing at the primaries or at the polls with the Senatorial chair in view. Mr. Breckinridge's immoral record forever bars him, besides that he would have to succeed Joe Blackburn, himself a resident of this Congressional district. This Senatorial talk has been started by the growing belief among the more conservative but still faithful Breckinridge men that their man cannot be elected even if he should win in convention. They encounter Democrats every day who assert they will vote the Republican ticket for the first time in their lives if the hoary-headed, self-confessed sinner succeeds in winning the nomination.

The Breckinridge men see another danger looming up, too, and this gives them as much uneasiness as anything else if not more. The feeling is growing that no satisfactory Democratic candidate has yet offered himself. Settle is not strong in Congressional conventions and has never been successful, while of Owens it is said: "His record is none too clean." His particular weaknesses, according to his critics, are a love for poker and a fondness for a good time. Some man who is absolutely irreproachable is wanted. One of the Jewell family, all strong Breckinridge adherents, confessed today that the outlook was not promising. Should Breckinridge be nominated George Lockhart of Paris is talked of as an independent candidate. Nothing can be said against him, morally or politically. Mr. Lockhart is a native of Kentucky who has spent his life in Bourbon County. He is a lawyer of exceptional ability and if his conduct is questioned can present a clean bill of health. When the Breckinridge scandal first swept over this district and the question of a successor to the Colonel came up he was asked to become a candidate, but refused.

Chickasaw Treasury Is Empty.

TISHOMINGO, I. T., May 10.—The Chickasaw National Treasury is empty and the schools and academies will have to suspend, for there are no funds to pay the teachers and tuition. Court jurors and witnesses will have to take national scrip for pay. The District Judge, Attorney-General, and Governor are under indictment for malfeasance in office and embezzlement.

IRELAND ON STRIKES.

ELOQUENT ARCHBISHOP MAKES A PLEA FOR ARBITRATION.

Addresses the Biennial Council of Railway Engineers at St. Paul, Urging a Holy Respect for Property Rights—Defines the Complimentary Relations That Should Exist Between Labor and Capital—Chief Arthur Recounts the Work of the Order for Two Years.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 10.—The already beautiful Metropolitan opera-house was dressed with flowers when the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers met in their formal welcome meeting this afternoon, and every one of the 2,000 seats was filled and many more people were standing. The exercises were interesting throughout, but the address of Archbishop Ireland was the feature of the meeting, containing some strong talk on the labor question. Second Assistant Engineer W. C. Hayes was Master of Ceremonies, and welcome addresses were delivered by Mayor Wright for the City of St. Paul, Attorney-General Childs for the State of Minnesota, Archbishop Ireland, T. D. O'Brien of St. Paul, J. E. Phalen, Master Mechanic of the Great Northern, and the Rev. S. G. Smith of this city.

Archbishop Ireland in the course of his speech said:

The interests and rights of labor, how often have I pleaded for them, and lovingly do I plead for them anew. I hate that view of labor which makes of it a mechanical force like unto the rotation of a railroad or a turbine, purchasable at mere market value. I must see at all times the living generator of labor—the man, my own brother and the child of the supreme God, and in availing myself of human labor I must keep well in mind the dignity and the rights of man. I must have before my eyes the man and the circle of life into which man has a divine right to expand himself—the family; and I demand for the laborer and his family, so far as through just and rational measures we can reach thereto, the means of decent livelihood, the opportunities to develop intellect, to care for bodily health and moral and religious growth.

Let me now enter my brief plea for capital. At once you will unite with me in extending over it the shield which covers property, whether this be the extensive investment of the rich or the circumscribed possession of the poor. Property is the very foundation stone of the social fabric; it is the incentive and reward of industry and energy. The Indian tribes have slight regard for property; what is owned by one may be used and controlled by all; the Indian tribes remain bands of savage idlers. He who menaces property is an Anarchist, and the Anarchist is the deadly foe of order, of right, of society. He is the wild beast, solely bent on destruction.

Labor is in absolute need of the cooperation of capital. To what purpose is your muscular strength unless capital is nigh to reward? Without capital, be them the millions of willing workmen, factory doors remain closed, fields are untilled, mines hold their treasures in concealment, no ships plow seas, no railroads span continents. Without capital labor is a latent, unproductive energy. Why, today, are there among us legions of unemployed? Because capital hies away from us. It is an easy matter in clubroom and on public square to discuss capital and its obligations and to mark out the channels through which it should flow in order to reach our own hands. As a matter of fact capital emerges into public light or hides itself in vaults, at its own good pleasure. We must woo it with winning words and acts. It is timid of its life. Make it insecure, it will shun you and leave you to beat the air with your idle arms. The laws of the financial world are as inflexible as those of the four seasons of the year; the State or the country in which, through mob riots or oppressive legislative statutes, property is endangered or made unproductive, will be simply abandoned to their own sterile resources.

Serious complications, however, will from time to time arise, and misunderstandings which no pleasant words or ordinary proceedings will eliminate. I am not afraid to mention the word strike. Nor will I say that it never should be counseled. I say this much, however, of strikes: They are in the industrial world what wars are between peoples, to be dreaded for the ruin they cause, and never to be urged except when all other counsels have failed and where great interests are at stake, and when strikes do take place they must be, like wars between civilized nations, conducted under the dictates of justice and humanity. Amid the utmost fury of strikes property must be held sacred and the liberty of other men allowed as we demand that our liberty be allowed. He who deprives another man of liberty deserves to lose his own. He who tramples the imperious laws of social justice and of God's religion.

This is an age of reason, as distinguished from previous ages of semi-barbarism and brute force. Why, then, cannot nations as these putting their pride in their power to murder men and arbitrate their differences? And why cannot employers and employés equally avoid discord by peaceful arbitration? He may who has confidence in his cause and in the justice of his claims should not fear arbitration. He who decides against it and takes to physical prowess awakens suspicion against himself.

Grand Chief Arthur closed the session with his biennial address. After some general remarks on the prosperity of the brotherhood Mr. Arthur referred to the depression in general business and regretted that many of the people would fail to learn the lesson of individual economy that should be taught by their experiences of the last year. With that lesson learned the people would be less in a position to suffer from the fluctuations of trade. During the last two years the brotherhood has paid, he said, 405 insurance benefits, to the amount of $943,200, making a total of $4,721,369.61 paid to widows and orphans since the brotherhood was organized in 1867. Thirty-eight subdivisions have been added since the last convention, making a total of 525 subdivisions, representing 35,000 members. All differences of opinion with the various companies were adjusted satisfactorily save in the cases of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Michigan and the Lehigh roads, a full report of which was made at the time. He believed the men fully justified in their action at that time. He heartily indorsed arbitration, which should be compulsory rather than to allow labor troubles to go too far.

Firemen Discuss the Lehigh Strike.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 10.—[Special.]—The Executive Board and Board of Trustees of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen are in session here considering questions relating to the Ann Arbor and Lehigh strikes and the payment from the strike fund of men engaged in these strikes. Testimony was taken today in the Lehigh matter. The month's pay-roll to Lehigh men who have not yet secured employment makes an aggregate of $88,000 thus far paid them, and the question to be decided by the joint board is whether or not payment shall be continued. The board discusses tomorrow the action of Grand Master Sargent in refusing to sanction the Chicago and Eastern Illinois strike after the men voted in favor of it. Grand Chief Clark of the Order of Railroad Conductors and Grand Chief Hanrahan of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen will be here tomorrow to give testimony in the matter.

To Fix the Amalgamated Scale.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 10.—President Garland of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers has appointed the Wage committee which will arrange the scale for the ensuing year. This committee will meet in Pittsburg tomorrow, and it is expected will conclude its labors Saturday night. Monday the delegates will leave for the annual convention in Cleveland. The most important matter for the consideration of the Wage committee is the advisability of preparing a perpetual scale which would do away with the yearly conference. An advance will also probably be demanded.

MORE ARMOR PLATE EVIDENCE TAKEN.

Still Members of the Board Refuse to Give an Intimation of Its Character.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 10.—[Special.]—The armor plate investigation board held another secret seance in the officer of the Carnegie Steel company at Homestead today. Three or more witnesses were heard, but what evidence they gave the investigators refused to disclose. The same secrecy that has characterized the board's action and make thousands of Pittsburgers believe the committee will whitewash the company was maintained. Capt. Sampson refused to answer any questions. After the witnesses had been examined, the committee returned to the luxurious quarters at the Duquesne Club. A conference was held with Attorney Wallace tonight. The committee returned suddenly to Washington tonight. It is expected it will return in a few days. The report including transcripts from the stenographers will be given to Secretary Herbert, who, it is expected, will furnish the information to the public. Thomas Fairley, one of the witnesses who was on the stand yesterday, left the service of the Carnegie Steel company today. It is claimed he concluded to quit before being discharged, as his evidence was supposed to be against the company. He resigned at the suggestion of Attorney Wallace.

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

NEW YORK—Arrived—Roland from Bremen; America from London; Rotterdam from Rotterdam; Fuerst Bismarck from Hamburg.

LONDON—Arrived—Massachusetts from New York.

GLASGOW—Arrived—Steamer Prussian from Boston.

SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived—Augusta Victoria from New York.

3 World's Fair Medals For making the Best Men's, Boys', and Children's Clothing.

Boys' and Children's Clothing —AT— MARVELOUSLY LOW PRICES —AT— JAMES WILDE JR. & CO.'S

N. E. Corner State and Madison Streets.

Shoes. We are selling Ladies' $3 Tan Oxfords for $2 Friday and Saturday Only.

It may be unfortunate for us, but it's a good thing for you that we have too much Boys' and Children's Clothing.

It means dollars in your pockets, *for down go the prices.*

Mothers of boys, look at these prices, then remember that its James Wilde Jr. & Co. that is advertising them—a house that never misrepresents:

Boys' (ages 4 to 14) all wool 2-garment Knee Pant Suits	That were $4, $5, and $6—they are now	$2.50
	That were $6 and $6.50—they are now	$3.95
	That were $6.50 and $7.50—they are now	$4.45
	That were $8.50, $10, and $12—they are now	$6.50
Boys' (ages 4 to 16 years) Coat, Pants, and Vest, all wool Knee Pants Suits.	That were $7.50 and $8.50—they are now	$3.05
	That were $8.50 and $10.00—they are now	$5.00
	That were $12, $14, and $15—they are now	$7.50
Big Boys' and Young Men's (from 31 to 35 chest measure) stylish Long Pant Sack Suits.	That were $8.50 and $10—they are now	$5.00
	That were $10, $12, and $14—they are now	$7.50
	That were $15, $16, and $18—they are now	$10.00

Boys' Knee Pants that were $1.50 and $1.75—they are now 95c

Boys' Imported Wash Suits, $1, $1.45, $1.95, $2.75, $3.45, $5, $6.00, and $8.50

Children's Nobby Felt Hats and Caps that were $1.50, $1.75, $2.00—they are now 98c

Wilson Bros.' celebrated fast color Town Maue Shirt Waists (for boys) worth $1.25—now 48c

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JAMES WILDE JR. & CO.

FRANK REED, Manager.

C. F. WISHART TAKES THE FIRST PRIZE.

Young Collegian of Monmouth, Ill., Wins the Chief Oratorical Honor.

IND

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FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1894.

THE Wilson tariff bill by any other name would smell as rank.

PERHAPS the Senator from Rhode Island will consider it a sufficient apology if Senator Turpie will swear off.

THE official count of the amendments to the tariff bill vindicates Senator Aldrich, with a hundred or more to spare.

ONE of the most painful features of the Coxey movement is that Carl Browne probably will insist on being its historian.

WHENEVER Mr. Quay makes a speech in the Senate he always commands the close and undivided attention of the official reporters.

A CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR convention is to be held at Cleveland, O., in July. Something similar should be done for the other Cleveland.

IF every Coxey "General" becomes a regularly authorized candidate for the Presidency the Australian ballot in 1896 will resemble a circus poster.

ALL unmindful of the portentous fact that Commodore Kelly, with more than a thousand determined eaters, is bearing down on Washington as fast as the current of the raging Des Moines can carry him, Congress still wastes its time in windy debate.

IT is not all comfort for the Democrats of Sorg's district. They had hardly ceased shouting over his election to Congress by a largely reduced majority when the Democratic City Treasurer of Middletown, Sorg's own home, just nominated for County Treasurer, turns up a defaulter in the sum of $30,000. In other words the City Treasurer has spent that much of the city's money trying to beat the races, a cheerful form of Democratic pastime.

THE New York stock market was dull, with the exception of sugar trust, which advanced sharply. The local market was quiet and steady. Sterling rates were unchanged. New York exchange was stronger at 10 to 20 cents premium.—The leading produce markets were dull and narrow, prices showing no important changes. Wheat traders waited for the government crop report, corn and oats were sold more freely, and provisions ruled steadier. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day July wheat closed ¾ cent higher, corn ¼ cent lower, oats ⅜ cent lower, cash rye ¼ cent higher, barley steady, flaxseed ½ cent lower, July pork 5 cents higher, lard steady, and ribs 2½ cents higher.

IT was given out in the early part of this year that there would be a large reduction in the number of the city employés. The returns for March made by the Controller show a considerable increase instead. Some of this can be readily accounted for. The census work called for an increase in the School Department and the removal of snow called for one in the Street Department. There has been, perhaps, good reason, also, for an increase in the Health Department. But what excuse is there for an increase in the number of employés at the House of Correction, in the Water Pipe Extension Department, in the Special Assessment Department, and in the City Clerk's office? Surely not much work could be done in the way of water pipe extension during the months of February and March. The increase in the force meant an additional expense of $70,017. Is this the way the Hopkins administration practices economy?

LORD ROSEBERY meets the combined attack of the Tories and Redmondites on his ministry with dignity. He stands by his guns and has given the order "Forward." He will not yield so long as there is the slightest hope for progress. "We may be a majority of twenty or ten," he says, "but if there be a majority of two we will persevere." This is so manfully spoken that it must have a tendency to restore confidence in the ministerial ranks. His rebuke of the Redmondites is pertinent and scathing. "What," he asks, "has any section of Irishmen with home rule at heart to gain by any effort to put the present (home rule) government in a minority?" The answer to the question is that the Irish members who sincerely desire home rule will not help to put the ministry in a minority. The Redmondites want another season of disturbance in Ireland, hoping to profit personally by it. They prefer the votes and the support of the groggery-keepers to the advancement of the cause to which they pledged their support. Sir William Harcourt shrewdly suggested that the most efficient agent of the Tories in their present fight against the ministry are the whisky dealers and manufacturers. But John Barleycorn, as he said, will hardly prevail this time even with the coöperation of the ultra-patriots from Ireland.

ACTING CORPORATION COUNSEL ZEISLER asserts quite positively that the St. Charles Air Line tracks are maintained contrary to law, and this sustains the position taken by the Council. That being the case, the Commissioner of Public Works should proceed to carry out the order so as to bring the whole case to a test in the courts. If the Commissioner begins operations the railroads will resort to the courts for protection and issue will soon be joined. The city authorities need not wait for Mr. Ayer's visit to the City Hall to begin. Mr. Ayer says he can prove that the tracks are legally maintained where they are. It is his business to say so. He maintained that the Illinois Central owned the Lake Front, but the United States Supreme Court held otherwise. Those appearances of the attorneys of railroad corporations at the City Hall arguing before the Mayor and the Corporation Counsel, as though they were a Supreme Court, are getting a trifle monotonous. They beget suspicion and call attention to the fact that the city authorities seldom act with promptness and dignity in protecting the rights of the city in its dealings with big corporations. Much has been made recently of the action of the authorities in tearing up the tracks of the Michigan Southern railroad at Sixty-third street. This was done not so much to assert the city's rights as to "get even" with the attorneys of the railroads for not keeping faith with the attorneys of the city. What should have been an act of public duty was a mere method of personal vindication. The city authorities, including the Mayor, should proceed on a broader basis. One thing is certain, the public is watchful in these matters and will be kept will informed concerning them.

NO NEED OF SO MUCH TIME.

The Labor committee of the House of Representatives has recommended the adoption of Congressman McGann's resolution calling for an investigation of the causes of the present industrial depression and for the appointment of a committee, which is given thirty days in which to find out who is "responsible for so much distress, and what legislation will induce and preserve such industrial and financial conditions as will offer speedy and lucrative employment to the citizens of the United States."

Why give the committee a month? A day is more than enough time. An hour is not too little. The first question is: What has caused this depression? The second is: What will stop it? It is not necessary in order to be able to give a truthful reply to those questions to call for persons and papers, to examine witnesses, or to go to those great cities where industry once was and now is not to find why industry is dead. It is unnecessary to go outside the walls of a committee-room in the Capitol to find the cause and the cure.

Mr. McGann, who professes anxiety to know "who is responsible for so much distress," should be told that he is one of the men who are responsible—that he and his Democratic colleagues who voted for the Wilson bill are the men who, acting in the name and in behalf of the anti-protection Democratic party, have made the country miserable. It is needless to waste time in speculations about the effect of Argentine or Australian panics, or the periodicity of industrial disturbances. The cause of the industrial depression is to be found nearer home. The Democratic members of the committee should turn to a copy of the platform of their party, which denounces protection as unconstitutional and a robbery. They should recall the fact that a President and Congress pledged to carry out that platform were elected in November, 1892. They can remember, if they choose, that when it became known after the election that the Democrats intended to carry out their pledge the business men took the alarm and the cessation of labor began.

If the Democrats on the committee are honest men they will confess their guilt and that of their party. They can plead in mitigation of their offense the fact that they knew no better, that they had grown up under a protective system, and knew nothing from personal experience of the low tariff which was in force prior to the war.

The committee is required by the resolution to report what legislation will give speedy and lucrative employment to the citizens of the United States. The answer is: No legislation; do nothing; leave the tariff question alone; pass a resolution, for the purpose of restoring public confidence, to the effect that the House will not legislate on the subject. Were the committee to make such a report as this and the House to concur in it the skies would begin to brighten immediately. Such a report can be written in five minutes.

It ought not to be necessary for Mr. McGann to call for the appointment of a committee to tell him what he should know without being told. He is perfectly well aware of the fact that the policy of his party is the cause of the distress which exists in this city and especially that part of it he represents. He knows the Democratic attack on protection has cut down the wages of his constituents and deprived them of work. But if he wants a committee appointed to give him this information in an official form, let him have it. Appoint the committee so it may report: "The cause of the distress is the war on protection. By stopping that war the distress will stop also."

ACT TOGETHER.

Mrs. Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, THE TRIBUNE'S correspondent at Philadelphia in attendance at the convention of women's clubs, brings out one point in her letter printed in yesterday's issue which has been discussed before this in our columns. She says: "What I am wondering about in connection with all this is if we are not approaching the beginning of the end of separate movements for women. In many directions already there is no longer any need for separation." Mrs. Dr. Stevenson has given expression to an opinion which is now agitating all the leaders of women's reforms and which undoubtedly will be discussed by the Federation of Clubs and possibly acted upon with favor. There is good reason to believe at least that some forward step will be taken in this direction, even if the question should not be acted upon definitely, as it lies at the very basis of the movement for the advancement of women's interests.

Mrs. Stevenson illustrates her point by showing that there is no necessity for separation in education, and especially in medical education—a department with which she naturally is in sympathy—and she emphasizes her belief in coördination and coöperation of the sexes by her statement that she has resigned the chair of medicine, which she has held for twenty years in the Women's Medical College of the Northwestern University, from her belief that no university is wise enough or rich enough to maintain two separate medical colleges. A still more significant argument is that which she adduces from the experiences of women in their relations to the administration of the women's department of the World's Fair. It is no reflection upon Mrs. Potter Palmer, ex-President of the Board of Lady Managers, that the woman's exhibit at the Fair was not all it should have been. As the President of that board she was wise, tactful, dignified, and thoroughly successful within the limitations of her environment. Considering all the obstacles in the way the Woman's Building and its exhibits were successful far beyond popular expectation. And yet it is certain the exhibit was not what it should have been as an illustration of the progress of woman, and that it would have been more impressive and satisfactory and stronger in its influence upon that progress if the exhibits of men and women had been shown together in peaceful competition. There is no question also that such a coöperation would have been beneficial to the whole Fair. Had the Board of Lady Managers, with Mrs. Palmer at its head, acted side by side with the National Commission with President Palmer at its head there would not have been the unfortunate misunderstandings which led to so much weeping in the one body nor the almost incessant wrangling which led to so much fighting in the other. The presence of the women would have had a mollifying, soothing, civilizing influence on the men and we should have heard little of exasperating Thacherism and silly Lannanism, while at the same time the woman's exhibit would have gained in dignity and sympathy, and if it had been associated with the men's exhibit instead of being isolated it would have gained in influence and actual profit.

Mrs. Dr. Stevenson is right when she says: "It is well enough to wind up this old century with showing what women can do alone, but I trust the new century will demonstrate the wisdom of coördination of all that is best in both men and women." As the first step towards this consummation the Federation of Clubs is acting wisely in agitating for the consolidation and conservation of women's energies. There are too many councils, international councils, congresses, federations, and clubs acting by themselves. There needs to be a simplification and consolidation and a dropping of the separate name of woman, which implies hostility or defense. The federation should lay down the scheme of an ideal club acting not separately as a woman's organization but as an organization of human women beings standing shoulder to shoulder with human men beings, and working together. When that is done the lines of progress will be extended and results of some value will be secured.

CAUSE OF LOW WAGES AT PULLMAN.

The men working at Pullman want their wages raised. They say they were getting a third more last year than now and they cannot make both ends meet at the present rate of pay. Night before last Mr. Pullman told them some facts which they should take to heart.

He admitted that there had been a reduction in wages, but he showed that it was due to a reduction in the prices of the articles made at Pullman. He told the men that in order to keep the shops going and give them work contracts had been taken at extremely low rates for the manufacture of cars. The prices were so low as to necessitate sacrifices on the part of the company as well as of the men. The latter gave up part of their wages. The company eliminated from its estimates all charge for the use of capital and machinery, and in many cases went below that, and agreed to do the work for figures which were lower than the actual cost of manufacture. On certain cars now building, said Mr. Pullman, the loss would be $12 each. He had taken such a contract as this at an absolute loss in order to give work to as many men as he could, and save thus from dire distress the employés and their families living at Pullman and in the immediate neighborhood.

And finally Mr. Pullman told his men that they could examine the books of the company and convince themselves that certain cars showed a loss of $12 each and others of $79 each. This offer is the best evidence of good faith Mr. Pullman could give. It is not usual for a manufacturing concern to throw open its books to any one. Those at its head guard jealously the secrets of their business. In the case of a recent strike in this city the employers said they had been losing money on work done. The employés challenged the statement and asked leave to look at the books. Permission was denied them. In this case the company has invited the men to come and see for themselves that, while they have been working for low wages, the company has been working for no wages—at a loss. Familiar as the Pullman workmen are with the details of each department, it will not take them long to go through the books, if they choose to do so, and satisfy themselves that the company has been doing business for their sake and not for its own.

Having found out that this is the case and that the reduction of wages is something the company regrets, but for which it is not in the slightest degree responsible, then the Pullman employés should investigate a little further to see who is responsible. That will not take them long if they follow the right road. Nineteen months ago the industries of this country were in full blast. The railroads had an abundance of freight to carry. They needed cars and were willing to pay a good price for them. Though many car works were running there was work at good wages for all of them. The factories are idle now or running on half-time. There is little freight for the roads and so small is the demand for new cars that buyers can dictate terms. That means low wages for the few men who can get work.

Why this change? Because a Democratic victory at the polls in 1892 was followed by a Democratic declaration that the anti-protection pledges of that party were to be lived up to. When that was known the curtailment of production began. The curtailment of consumption followed. Prices went down and so did wages. Therefore the responsibility for wages which are a third less than those of last year rests on the Democratic party and not on the Pullman company. Had it not tried to save its employés to some extent from the consequences of Democratic malignity and imbecility, and had it consulted its own interests only, the works would have been closed till better times came.

Having discovered that the Democratic party is responsible for what has happened those Pullman employés who voted for Cleveland in 1892 ought to reflect that while the company had nothing to do with the cut in their wages they had a great deal to do with it. They helped to give Cleveland the Electoral vote of Illinois. They hurrahed for free trade and low prices. "Low prices" includes low prices for cars, and that means low wages for those who make cars. Therefore, instead of scolding Mr. Pullman they should scold themselves. They damaged him by their votes against protection, but they damaged themselves more. So if they have the gift of reason they will not strike against the company which employs them, though it is a loser thereby, but against the Democratic party, which fooled them with its lying tongue and induced them to vote in such a way as to cut their own throats.

TO SELL THEIR OWN WHEAT.

An effort is on foot to form a combination among the farmers of the Northwest which it is hoped will give them a better market for their wheat than any they have had in the last two or three years. The farmers are to have their own elevators and wheat handling companies, which will get for the grain the highest prices attainable, hold it off the market when buying is slow, and give to the grower much of the profit now reaped by the middleman. The originators of the movement say they do not expect to put up the price to two dollars or even one dollar per bushel, but if they can get an advance of ten cents the result will be of immense benefit to the farmer, and they think this is not too much to be hoped for.

Undoubtedly there is room for improvement in the conditions. They are controlled by syndicates, domestic and foreign, the latter being more directly interested in forcing down prices than are the home millers, as they compete closely with offerings of other wheat in the English markets. These syndicates fix upon the prices they are willing their agents shall pay the farmer, who has no recourse if dissatisfied with the terms, and it is held by some well-informed persons that the speculative markets are unduly depressed by the short selling of these syndicates, their policy being to sell each day for future delivery as much as the aggregate of their purchases in the country. The average farmer in the Northwest does not receive so much by perhaps two or three cents per bushel as the buyers could afford to pay by reference to the current market in Chicago, and that market is depressed several cents lower than necessary by the free offerings of the foreign syndicates and those of the men who understand the powerful agency of the latter in keeping the market down to bedrock.

It should be possible for the farmers to get rid of this incubus if they want to do so and are willing to bear the cost of organizing for the purpose and to run the risk of loss resulting from inattention to their interests or from criminal mismanagement. If they could get from under the heavy weight, sending their own grain to markets where it would meet with competition from buyers instead of being limited to one purchaser in each locality who practically is protected from competition by arrangements between his syndicate and the railroad officials, they would register an important gain, one that never is to be achieved by the suppression of speculation, as proposed by Farmer Hatch. But beyond this they could not go. Any attempt to control the markets of the world would end in disastrous failure, and the great danger would lie in efforts in that direction to be dictated by the farmer element. The wheat grown in the Northwest ordinarily constitutes barely 16 per cent of all grown in the United States and 4 per cent of the world's wheat crop. Hence it is too small a part of the grand total to constitute a dictating factor, though it has been used in the past to depress the prices of wheat raised for export from other countries.

THE PASSING OF CROKER.

Rats desert the sinking ship. Croker is a wise rat. He has deserted in time not only to save himself but to save all that he has made as captain of the craft. The crew now will have to look after itself for a time. Some of the sailors already are in the penitentiary. Others may go there when the final exposure takes place, but the captain is safe and so is his plunder. He is more fortunate than his predecessors, for, as the New York *Evening Post* says, "hitherto all such bosses have remained in power till death, or defeat, or imprisonment has put an end to their reign." Croker is the only one who has retired, and he has retired a millionaire. He will no longer govern New York City, New York State, and the United States. The city, the State, and the country are tired of the usurpation. It is too expensive.

When Croker assumed control of Tammany he had a little money acquired by rum-selling and prize-fighting, probably not more than the average saloonkeeper. He has been boss of Tammany but a few short years. During his term he did no legitimate business and he had no salary. Yet when he now retires from power he has an investment of $250,000 in a stock farm, of $103,000 in race horses, of $80,000 in a Fifth avenue residence, and of $3,200 in family carriages. He has traveled like a prince and spent money prodigally. He pays the manager of his stock farm $5,000 a year and one jockey $12,000 a year. Investments and salaries of this kind dimly indicate the size of the surplus he enjoys, representing money acquired without business and without salary; in other words, the colossal profits of political blackmail levied upon a Legislature, upon corporations, and upon individuals. Surely a man so well fixed should retire and spare himself further sacrifice and possible penalties.

Croker has retired in good time. He had lost his grip upon the Legislature, so that source of blackmail was cut off. He had to a large extent lost his grip upon the taxpayers of New York by the combined assaults made upon the Tammany machine, by the railroading of some of his lieutenants and henchmen into the penitentiary while in the very flower of their usefulness, and by the manifestations of popular hostility against the whole Tammany gang of thieves, blackmailers, and general rascals. It was not impossible this rising tide of popular wrath might catch him and send him to the penitentiary also if he remained too long. As he had gathered in all the plunder it was safe to gather he quietly slipped down the back stairs with it and he will have a good time enjoying it, unless a miracle should happen and the people of New York City should prove themselves strong enough to make him disgorge. His successor, if there should be one, will not have Croker's opportunities, however dishonest he may be, unless the people should abandon their present watchfulness and once more become indifferent to the administration of the city as they did after Tweed and Kelly. Meanwhile Croker's followers will have to take care of themselves as they best can to keep out of the penitentiary. Croker will not help them. As the New York *Post* well says: "A man who has passed from the gutter through street ruffianism, prize-fighting, and political blackmail to a millionaire's residence in Fifth avenue cares little about the hardships of anybody who has been less masterful in the struggle for supremacy than he has. There is a good deal written upon Croker's striking countenance, but human sympathy is not conspicuous there."

THE UNCONSTITUTIONAL GERRYMANDER

The bill filed at Danville last month by Capt. Hunt specified briefly a number of Senatorial districts which violate the constitutional provisions regarding equality of population and contiguity and compactness of territory. It is worth while to go into details and to show more fully than does the bill the extent to which the Democrats violated the organic law for the purpose of securing a partisan advantage.

Kane County has a population of 65,061. That of Du Page is 22,551. That of Will is 62,007. Two districts are made out of these three counties. If the Democrats had been governed by the constitutional requirements that "Senatorial districts shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory and contain as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants," they would have put Du Page with Will, and would have given Kane a Senator by itself. Then one district would have had 84,558 inhabitants and the other 65,061. The number of inhabitants would not have been equal, but it would have been as equal a division of those three counties as was practicable.

What did the Democrats do? They called Will the Twenty-fifth District and gave it a Senator. They called Kane and Du Page the Fourteenth District and gave them a Senator. Thus they made two districts, one of which has a population of 87,612 and the other of 62,007, a difference of 25,605 instead of a difference of 19,497. Why did they do it? Why was Du Page with 22,551 people attached to the larger county and not the smaller one, when the Constitution says so emphatically that districts must "contain, as nearly as practicable, an equal number of inhabitants"? Was it "impracticable" to attach Du Page to Will instead of Kane? No, for while Du Page is bounded by Kane on the west, it is bounded by Will on the south.

Why then was it attached to Kane? For a partisan reason. Will is sometimes a doubtful county politically, especially in the off years. Thus while the county gave Harrison a majority in 1892 it elected a Democratic State Senator in 1890. Kane is always overwhelmingly Republican, and Du Page has a reliable Republican majority of from 600 to 1,000. If Du Page were attached to Will the probabilities are that such a district would be reliably Republican.

The Democrats understood perfectly that they were more likely to carry a district consisting of Will alone than one made up of Will and Du Page. Therefore, they attached Du Page to the larger county. But in doing so they deliberately defied and violated the letter and the spirit of the Consitution in order to get a low-down, sneaking contingent partisan advantage. What is the result? The Senatorial ratio is 75,000. That is the number of inhabitants each district would have if it were possible to make an absolutely exact apportionment. Of the two districts which the Democrats have made the Republican one, which the Democrats know they never can carry, has 12,600 more inhabitants than the ratio, and the Will district, which the Democrats hope they may carry now and then, has 13,000 less than the ratio.

This inequality in population involves also an inequality in votes, and hence in political power. There were cast in 1892 19,725 votes in Kane and Du Page Counties and 13,531 in Will. Here is a difference of 6,194 votes. The 13,531 voters in Will have as much power—because they have as many representatives in the Legislature—as the 19,725 voters of Kane and Du Page. Is this equality of representation? If the voting power of a citizen in the larger district is represented by 1, that of the voter in the smaller district is nearly 1.5. If the voting power of the man in the smaller district is 1, then that of the voter in the larger district is about 0.7. One has too much power, or the other has too little. In either case there is gross inequality of representation.

And yet the Democrats claim that these inequalities, which glaringly violate the fundamental law, cannot be set aside by the Supreme Court, but must stand, and that a Legislature elected in 1900 under this gerrymandered unequal apportionment can make another apportionment like unto it, and thus continue the system of fraud indefinitely. The Supreme Court will sustain no such lawless contention.

THE junior Democratic organ says that "Populism, with its Ocala platform calling for government warehouses, and government loans of greenbacks on produce, is the natural and necessary fruit of long-continued Republican teaching." The Republican party may be said to be forty years old. The Ocala platform is nearly sixty years old. The plan of building government warehouses wherein wheat, wool, and other imperishable articles might be stored, and certificates intended to serve as money be issued to the owners by the government, was made public in 1836 by Albert Brisbane, one of the first disciples of Fourier in this country, and a man of decided though cranky ability. He defended his plan on the ground that it furnished a safe currency, and that it freed the producers from the charges and exactions of middlemen. At the outbreak of the rebellion, when the circulating medium was in a bad way, he laid his plan before Secretary Chase, who had too level a head to entertain it. The revival of Brisbane's cranky scheme is not surprising. Some one of the Southern or Western Populists came across it in his reading and was struck by it. Doubtless it was ignorance which made the junior organ assume that, because the Ocala platform was drafted only a few years ago, that, therefore, the warehouse project was of recent origin. It knows better now.

THE West-Siders say they want the Field Art Museum placed in Union Park. They say the West Side in spite of its large population has only the pesthouse and the bridewell, institutions which are visited with reluctance by the inhabitants of that section of the city and of all other sections. With every desire to oblige the West Side with its handsome women and its brave men it will not do to place the Art Museum there. If there is to be a change it must go on the Lake Front. The Museum is for the benefit of the whole city and the best site for it is the Lake Front, which belongs to the whole city. Washington and Jackson Parks are designed specially for South-Siders, Lincoln Park for those living north of the river, and Garfield-Central and the other West Side parks for the good people west of the river. When the resident of one division feels moved to visit a park in another division generally he has to pay two car fares. If the Museum were in Union Park the North and South Siders would have to pay 10 cents to get there. Were it on the Lake-Front, which is the property of all divisions, every Chicagoan could get to it for 5 cents. Shall half the people be taxed 5 cents apiece to make the Museum a sectional institution? Certainly not. When the West-Siders see the injustice of their demand they will not press it.

MR. HENRY WATTERSON has as low an opinion of the "compromise" tariff bill as he has of Col. Breckinridge. He says the bill is "a mongrel piebald of patches and pusillanimity, a grotesque hodgepodge of pretense and pettifogging, a nondescript abortion of incompetency, selfishness, cowardice, and treachery." This is not so much a definition of the latest Democratic attempt to get up a tariff bill as it is a moderate, unprejudiced, unbiased, calm, and impartial description of the Democratic party as it exists today.

ANOTHER objection to the Edison idea of going without sleep is that it would utterly break up the alarm-clock industry.

IF the Pullman company is losing $12 a car on its present contracts there may be some ground for a sympathetic strike.

THE Altgeld idea as to public parks, as nearly as can be ascertained, is that they should be conducted for the use and behoof, principally, of Altgeld.

UNLESS it can be proved by competent and trustworthy witnesses that Marshal Carl Browne has taken a bath since he left Massillon the Washington authorities ought to declare and enforce a rigid quarantine against him.

FROM expressions of opinion freely given by leading citizens yesterday we are able to state positively that Chicago could manage to get along comfortably for two or three days now without any more rain.

THIS country owes much to Mary Washington. New York City should have erected a monument to her memory long ago.

IN his capacity as Superintendent of the Indian Supply Warehouse Mr. Cregier should be able to supply Tobacconist Crain with a brand-new wooden Indian.

AFTER several successful undress rehearsals, as it were, the big bronze lions in front of the Art Institute were formally and finally unveiled last evening.

IT is an encouraging sign of the times that the average salary of a college President is now nearly, if not quite, equal to that of a baseball pitcher.

IT requires all of Col. Watterson's extensive vocabulary to enable him to express himself fully whenever he has occasion to say anything concerning the new tariff bill.

IF the gentlemen comprising the National Association of Coffinmakers can devise some way of conducting their business so that it will be less expensive for the average citizen to die they will not have convened in Chicago in vain.

A LITTLE common sense legislation in the interests of the people would have been the most effectual quarantine against the Coxey disease.

FLOOD water has been running deep at Stillwater.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Depends.

"That Mudby," said Banks, "is an awful deadbeat. It would be safe to say there isn't an honest, decent bone in his body."

"It wouldn't be safe to say it," replied Rivers. "If he heard you."

Asking Too Much of a Lame Boy.

"Maw, I want to go fishing."

"I would rather have you work in the garden this morning, Willie."

"I'm too lame, maw. It's just all I can do to dig worms."

As to the Inside.

Spindell—"How are you going to carry all that bundle of auction trash home? On your head?"

Shanks—"No. On my wheel."

Spindell—"Well, that's about the same thing."

Yet He Ought to Be Proud.

"Probably a man never feels so small," said Uncle Allen Sparks, "as when his wife comes to him and says: 'My dear, Johnny can't wear your cast-off clothes any more. They're too little for him.'"

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Cleveland will go to Gray Gables at the end of this week.

Senator Kyle of South Dakota is said to have a Populist Presidential wheel in his head.

Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard has been chosen to succeed John Wanamaker as President of the National Temperance Society.

Benjamin Wells, ticket agent of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad at Elkton, Md., has served that company for fifty-seven years. He is 80 years old.

Henry C. Bowen already is engaging the speakers for his annual Fourth of July celebration at Woodstock, Conn. He has secured Galusha A. Grow, William Walter Phelps, and others of less prominence.

Congressman Breckinridge of Kentucky made no deductions on his salary account for the days he was absent attending his own trial, and official attention will probably be called to the matter by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Baron Hirsch gave a dinner at the Savoy Hotel, London, two weeks ago to sixty men, each of whom was said to be a millionaire. The fact that the meal cost but $100 for each guest seems to have caused some disappointment to the public.

The Emperor of Austria is having a new throne built at Pesth for his use while acting as King of Hungary. In nearly every other European court the throne has been relegated to the royal lumber rooms and the term is used simply as a metaphor.

Capt. William Henry Smith, 76 years of age, is the oldest employé in the service of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. He is in charge of all engineering work connected with the right of way from the Susquehanna to the Schuylkill River. He became connected with the company in 1837.

Isaac Zangwill, the author and writer for the *Pall Mall Magazine*, says that sewer gas is beneficial rather than poisonous, and he predicts that we may yet live to see it manufactured artificially and conveyed to residences through pipes for the purpose of improving the health of the inmates.

Mr. and Mrs. William Stransberry, the oldest married couple in Stark County, O., celebrated the sixty-fifth anniversary of their marriage last Tuesday. They are both in good health, he being 88 years old and she 87. They have eleven children and have lived on the same farm since their marriage.

Gen. John Gibbon of the United States Army, who has seen much service in the Far Western country, lectured in Baltimore upon the American Indian a few nights ago. The Indian, he thinks, must, like the buffalo, eventually disappear, except, probably, a small remnant of the race, which will take on the civilization of the whites. The only thing left to do in the settlement of the Indian question, he said, is to educate the Indian.

The Ameer of Bokhara, in Central Asia, has modified entirely his habits and customs, as a result of his recent voyage in Russia. He has opened the gates of his palace to Russian ladies, and organized dancing parties. Moreover, this person, with all his oriental splendors, does not seem to be satisfactory to the Ameer in general comfort. He has ordered another to be built in the European style near the Russian Legation under the supervision of a French architect.

David B. Hill is becoming the most popular man in the Senate among the newspaper men. He is always ready to give out any information that he has and which he is at liberty to give, in great contrast to the most of the members of that body. Hill's rooms at his hotel now have all the appearance of the ante-room to a Cabinet officer's apartments. Men who are interested in the tariff go there in flocks. Manufacturers flock there, as do the workingmen. There is a line waiting to see him in the morning before he finishes breakfast and as long a line when it comes time for him to retire. He employs three private secretaries and keeps them all busy night and day.

CURRENT NOTES.

Some men seem to have been made out of dust that had gravel in it.—*Ram's Horn.*

The really short-sighted man is the man who cannot look within himself.—*Galveston News.*

If speech is silver and silence is golden it's no wonder that people sometimes purse their lips.—*Philadelphia Record.*

My son, if you are flush associate with the well-to-do, for they are not likely to borrow; but if you are broke keep on good terms with the poor, for they are more willing to lend.—*Puck.*

Maud Bonton—"Did you hear about Edith Rider's eloping with a coachman? Wasn't it awful?" Miss Goodform—"O, dreadful! And the worst of it was he wore whiskers."—*Brooklyn Life.*

President of a bank—"Has anything unusual happened during my absence?" Clerk—"No, sir, nothing unusual has happened. The cashier ran away last night with $50,000."—*Texas Siftings.*

"I want to see the boss of the house," said the peddler to Mrs. Darley, who had answered his ring. "I'm sorry," she replied, as she gently closed the door, "but baby is asleep just now."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Mr. Grumpps—"What idiotic things they do print on the women's page of this newspaper!" Mrs. Grumpps—"Yes. I wish they would discharge the fellow and put a woman in charge of it."—*New York Weekly.*

"Josiar," said Mrs. Corntossel, who had been reading a chapter on art in her weekly paper, "what do you reckon a 'lay figure' is?" "I lay figure I dunno—unless maybe it 'ud happen to be the price o' eggs."—*Washington Star.*

Bishop Doane on Woman Suffrage.

Bishop Doane of Albany contributes the following letter on woman suffrage to the New York *Evening Post:*

There is nothing so seductive as a phrase. There is nothing so delusive as an epigram. There is nothing so attractive, for an argument that depends upon its sound for its sense, as a sentence which rolls glibly off the tongue's end and enters easily into the outer ear, not meaning, and not meant, to go any further in.

The proponents of this sudden and wholesale revolution of American suffrage (more sweeping than the war action, which made illiterate negroes voters) with one accord reiterate "Taxation without Representation"; just as the mob at Ephesus "about the space of two hours, with one voice, cried out, 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians'"; just as the old orator ended every oration "et insuper censeo"; and, to descend from greater to smaller things, just as the Southern darky says (I think about "hog and hominy"), "It kivers the whole case."

Over and over, its utter inapplicability to the present question has been exposed. It had, and has no reference to individuals. It was the protest of a people, then a colony, soon to become a nation, against being either governed or taxed from over the sea, by a legislature in which it had no national voice. It never meant, it never was meant to mean, and it never could mean that every separate individual who paid a tax should have a vote.

But supposing it did, how does it advance the present claims? If it means a vote for a tax bill, then it must mean *no* tax bill, *no* vote; and it is no argument for universal suffrage, male or female, and certainly no argument for increasing the present suffrage by allowing all *untaxed* women as well as *untaxed* men to vote.

And again, supposing it did mean this, then minors who pay taxes should vote; or else every trustee of minor children should have votes; one for himself, one for each of his wards, and one for the estate.

The fact is, that its use in this matter as an argument, so far as it is an argument at all, is the argument to the absurd; and only in this sense is it an argument for woman's suffrage.

W. C. DOANE.

Clover Harvested to Date.

Boston *Journal:* A falling off of $100,000,000 in our foreign trade for nine months and a shrinkage of $76,000,000 in the government revenues for ten months are among the incidental results of "Grover and clover" to date.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Arrangements have been concluded and the fourth season of concerts by the Chicago Orchestra under the direction of Theodore Thomas is completely assured. There will be no regular series of concerts in New York, as was desired by guarantors in that city, although several concerts may be given there during next season. It is also planned that in addition to the Chicago concerts an extended tour, embracing a number of the principal cities, shall be undertaken by the orchestra. Entirely apart from those arrangements entered into with the Chicago guarantors negotiations are pending between the management of the Trocadero and the members of the Chicago Orchestra for a series of summer concerts at that place of amusement under the direction of Max Bendix. The final rehearsal and concert of the season will be given by the Chicago Orchestra under the direction of Theodore Thomas at the Auditorium this afternoon and tomorrow evening. Mme. Emma Eames will be the soloist. The program in full is as follows:

Overture, "Der Freishütz".....Weber
Symphony, No. 8, in B minor, "Unfinished".....Schubert
Allegro.
Andante con moto.
Aria, "Dove Song," from "The Marriage of Figaro".....Mozart
Mme. Eames.
Swedish Dances.....Bruch
Overture, "Carnival," op. 92.....Dvorak
(First time in Chicago.)
Song, "Gretchen at the Spinning Wheel."
.....Schubert
Mme. Eames.
Siegfried's Rhine Journey, from "Die Götterdämmerung".....Wagner

* * *

George Ellsworth Holmes, who will shortly take up his residence in London for an indefinite period, gave a farewell concert in Central Music Hall last evening. Mr. Holmes has done much excellent work during his stay in Chicago, and the enthusiasm which greeted him last evening was evidence of its appreciation. In the Bedouin Love Song by Chadwick, and in two Henschel songs, "Am Wilden Klippenstrande" and "Nun Schreit ich aus den Thore," Mr. Holmes, who was in excellent voice, sang with marked animation, being recalled a number of times and responding to two encores before he was finally allowed to retire. Mrs. Katharine Fisk sang a Meyerbeer aria and a group of three songs by Hollander, Leoncavallo, and Schubert. "Death and the Maiden," by the last-named composer, was given by Mrs. Fisk with delightful appreciation and absence of a vibrato, which tended in some other instances to mar her performance. Miss Electa Gifford was unfortunate in the Polonaise from Thomas' "Mignon," owing to faulty execution, but sang her second selection, Berlioz's "Absent," with far better result. Other soloists assisting were Max Bendix, who gave a brilliant performance of the Wieniawski "Faust" Fantasie, as well as numbers of Chopin and Popper; W. C. E. Seeboeck, and Whitney Mockridge.

* * *

The Wicker Park Choral Society, comprising a membership of 100 singers, gave its first concert in Wicker Park M. E. Church last evening under the direction of R. Schwuchow. The program comprised excerpts from Handel's "Messiah" and Haydn's "Creation." The soloists assisting were Miss Katharyn Meeker, soprano; Miss Nora Olson, contralto; Dr. Robert M. Sterrett, tenor; and John R. Ortengren, bass.

The final concert of Miss Irene Pevny and Miss Olga Pevny prior to their return to Europe will take place in Central Music Hall tomorrow afternoon. The Misses Pevny will be assisted upon this occasion by Emil Liebling.

AS TO '96.

Washington *Times* (Ind.): When Gen. Harrison says he does not intend to become a Presidential candidate in 1896 he winks with the other eye.

St. Louis *Star-Sayings:* Benjamin Harrison is too wise to fly his kite in the choppy political wind that is blowing just now, even though it is decked out with a brand New tail.

St. Louis *Globe:* Gen. Harrison is not telling his party to nominate him, but he will not refuse the nomination if it be offered to him. This is how this matter stands at the present date.

Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.): The frequent and vociferous denials by and for Gen. Harrison that he is a candidate for '96 are assuming the form of an incipient boom. He'll be lucky if he can keep the moths out of it for two years more.

Milwaukee *Journal* (Dem.): It now appears to be a question of veracity between Mr. Harrison and young Mr. New, but the people will incline to the belief that the latter but delivered the message that was given him to carry to the public.

St. Paul *Globe* (Dem.): In view of the Harrison boomlet the old Philadelphia *Inquirer* is moved to ask how would Reed run as the candidate of the Republican party in 1896. "Let us all think it

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

HOME SECRETARY ASQUITH MARRIED AT LONDON.

The Wedding of Himself and Miss Margot Tennant a Fashionable Affair—Mr. Gladstone Among the Guests—Mosquito Chief Comes Out of Hiding and Spends a Time at Bluefields—Another United States Warship Ordered to Nicaragua—Liberal Government Narrowly Escapes Defeat.

LONDON, May 10.—Henry Herbert Asquith, Q. C., M. P., Secretary of State for the Home Department, was married today at the fashionable St. George's church, Hanover Square, to Miss Margot Tennant, who is said to have suggested to the author the titular character in B. F. Benson's "Dodo" and who was one of the originators of the somewhat mysterious social body known as "Souls." The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Rochester, assisted by the Rev. Canon Scott-Holland of St. Paul's Cathedral and the Rev. Charles Anderson, rector of St. George's. The bride was attended by eight bridemaids.

Following the precedent of Lady Alington, who was a Miss Leigh, all of the bridemaids were little children, among them Mr. Gladstone's favorite granddaughter, Dorothy Drew, and the bridegroom's daughter. The other bridemaids were: The Hon. Barbara Lister, Miss J. Gordon Duff, and Miss F. Tennant, the bride's nieces; Miss L. Wooding, the bridegroom's niece; Miss White, the Hon. Miss M. Manners, and Miss Horner. The best man was Richard Burdon Haldane, Q. C., M. P.

Members of the government occupied reserved seats, as did also a strong representation of members of the opposition. Among those present were: Lord Rosebery, John Morley, A. J. Balfour, A. Ackland, Sir Henry James, Henry Fowler, Lord Russell of Kilow, Leonard Courtney, Arnold Morley, Prof. Bryce, Thomas Burt, M. P.; George Shaw-Lefevre, Lord Acton, Herbert Gladstone, Joseph Chamberlain, Sir John Hibbert, Lord Ribblesdale, the Marquis of Bath, the Earl of Pembroke, the Earl of Kimberley, the Earl of Coventry, Sydney Buxton, the Portuguese Minister, and a number of other members of the diplomatic corps.

The costumes of the women were beautiful, especially that of Mrs. Tennant, the mother of the bride; Countess Spencer, Lady Hayter, Lady Constance Shaw-Lefevre, and Lady Randolph Churchill.

The bride was becomingly attired in a dress of rich white satin, trimmed with orange blossoms and Venetian point lace. Her father, Sir Charles Tennant, conducted the bride to the altar. The Hon. Charles Lister, the 7-year-old son of Lord Ribblesdale, acted as the bride's page. The bride carried a prayer book instead of a bouquet.

The costumes of the bridemaids consisted of pinafore dresses of white accordion plaited material with chiffon hats of Leghorn straw, trimmed with feathers and roses. Each of them wore a Louis XVI. brooch, the gift of the bridegroom, and each carried a spray of roses.

The processional hymn was "O, Perfect Love." The scene inside the church was one of richness, the brilliancy of the variety of color being enhanced by the white floral decorations of the edifice. When the service opened there was a tumultuous cheer from the crowds in the streets about the church announcing the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone signed the marriage register. There was general cheering as the bride and bridegroom left the church after the ceremony.

After the service there was a brilliant reception at the house of Sir Charles Tennant in Grosvenor Square at which the elite of politics, literature, art, and society was present. Later in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Asquith left for Wells Park, Frome, Somersetshire, where the honeymoon will be spent.

Among the presents received by Mrs. Asquith was a diamond and sapphire brooche from the Prince and Princess of Wales; a set of Mr. Gladstone's works, from Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone; a bracelet of diamonds, with a center stone consisting of a valuable pink diamond, from Baron Rothschild; and a necklace of pearls and diamonds and a number of valuable rings from the bridegroom. The presents numbered nearly 500.

MOSQUITO CHIEF OUT OF HIDING.

He Looks to England to Support Him—Protection for Americans.

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, May 6, via New Orleans, May 10, per steamship Rover.—[Special.]—A sensation was created here yesterday by the arrival of Robert Henry Clarence, chief of the Mosquito Indians. Soon after the occupation of Bluefields by the Nicaraguan troops, owing to the belief that an attempt would be made on the life of the young chieftain, he disappeared, and made his way to the Indian settlement at Pearl lagoon. His visit here was as short as it was unexpected, he remaining only a few hours to purchase supplies, which he took away with him on a small vessel flying the Colombian flag. This caused a good deal of speculation, and in reply to inquiries he said he had in no way surrendered his rights as chief of the Indians with jurisdiction over the reservation, but claimed that he had assurances of British support in maintaining the treaty of Managua. British Consular Agent Hatch confirmed this.

Minister Baker has completed his investigation into the situation and the killing of Wilson and is now on his way back to the Capital of Nicaragua with the Commissioner, José Madriz, to make the final negotiations for a settlement. Lacayo has met the American arbitrators in a much better spirit than anticipated. He has promised to withdraw all his troops with the exception of a small garrison, although it is the avowed purpose of Nicaragua to fortify the bluffs and plant a battery there which will command the harbor, a purpose easy to accomplish, as there is no other entrance to the bay. As a concession to the Americans Lacayo and the other Nicaraguan authorities have agreed to the removal of Gov. Torres at Rama, who succeeded Aguella, the murderer of Wilson, because he neglected to apprehend him.

The officers of the San Francisco are overjoyed at the report of being relieved by the Atlanta. The ship has been out five years, and is badly in need of repairs, and besides has received no mail for several months.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—From dispatches received at the Navy Department from Capt. Watson, commanding the San Francisco, now at Bluefields, it appears that he has found it necessary to adopt a vigorous course toward the Nicaraguans in order to insure the protection of Americans. He has notified the Nicaraguan authorities that in his opinion American citizens are not being adequately protected, and that therefore he proposes to give them the necessary protection.

The cruiser New York has been ordered to Bluefields, Nicaragua, to join the San Francisco in protecting the interests of Americans.

FIGHTING IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

President Zelaya of Nicaragua Said to Contemplate Resigning.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 10.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Fighting commenced at Leon at 4 o'clock this morning. At 10 a. m. the rebels retreated from the city, closely pursued. Zelaya is considering the advisability of calling a meeting of the prominent leaders of his party and resigning the Presidency, as he is weary of the constant uprisings. The people are preparing a petition for the release of political prisoners.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, May 10.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—A late report from the frontier says a large party of Salvadoran refugees from Honduras met the force under Rodriguez and engaged in a fight which lasted an hour and a half. Rodriguez was obliged to retreat, but later he was reinforced and drove the rebels across the frontier with heavy loss. The rebels propose making another attempt to enter Salvador tonight. The report of a rising at Corpui, Honduras, is untrue.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

SAN SALVADOR, May 10.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The government has taken Aldea, Cocinast, and Cruizetas, and posted cannon at those points. Forces have gone to the frontiers to head off aid that is coming for the rebels. Bolanos is ready to cross into Guatemala if necessary. One thousand men, with artillery, left for the front today. There are 7,000 more here who may be sent later. The rebels were driven from Santa Ana after an hour's hard fighting, with heavy loss on both sides. Nearly all the houses of the town have been destroyed.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

GUATEMALA, May 10.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—A report says Col. Cruic Chavc has routed the rest of Herros' forces, driving them towards Honduras. Antonio Ezeta has turned his command over to Carlos, who will march on the enemy at once. Refugees from Honduras and Guatemala have succeeded in forming a junction.

NARROW ESCAPE FOR GOVERNMENT.

Motion to Reject Harcourt's Budget Lost by Only Fourteen Votes.

LONDON, May 10.—In the vote on the budget today in the House of Commons the government had a narrow escape. The motion to reject, offered by J. G. Lawson, progressive Conservative, was negatived by a vote of 308 to 294. All the Parnellites present voted against the government. John J. Clancy contended that the Irish proportion of the contribution under the spirit and beer duties also would be treble that paid by Great Britain. He declared the Irish distilling industry had steadily diminished during the last fifty years owing to unfair taxation. He was authorized to declare the Parnellites express it as their opinion that this plundering of Ireland ought to cease, and they would give weight to this opinion by voting against the government.

Mr. Balfour characterized the increased tax on brewers and distillers as unjust and said the new death duties would paralyze the existing system of property ownership.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said that never before had a bill to meet a serious deficit in the national balance sheet been met by a motion for rejection. He was aware that Mr. Lawson's motion was less aimed at the budget than at the life of the government. The temptation of securing the aid of an Irish contingent was too strong to be resisted, and the Conservatives had succumbed to it. The government had roused the antagonism of the monopolies of land and liquor. The opposition virtually affirmed that beer and spirits ought not to bear further taxation. Did they mean to tax tea, sugar, or corn to meet the growing expenditure? If not, where must the revenue come from? [Cheers.] He ridiculed the argument that land was unable to stand further taxation without injury to husbandry. The government would appeal with confidence to the verdict of the country on the principles of just and equal taxation adjusted to the burden-bearing capacity of the various classes.

After the division on Mr. Lawson's motion to reject, the bill passed its second reading. The McCarthyite members voted solidly with the government. The House adjourned until May 21.

Farewell to Miss Willard.

Lady Henry Somerset presided tonight at a crowded farewell meeting of the Woman's Temperance Association at Queen's Hall to Miss Frances E. Willard. Among those present were Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Carroll Wilberforce. After Antoinette Stirling had sung Miss Willard made a speech, which was greeted with hearty and prolonged applause.

SAMOAN NATIVES AGAIN QUIET.

Foreign Consuls Cause the Dissatisfied Ones to Cease Hostilities.

APIA, Samoa, April 25, via San Francisco, Cal., May 10, per steamer Alameda.—No fighting among natives has occurred since the last correspondence. Last Sunday night a great scare was caused by false information that the rebel party was about to attack the town. The natives made immediate preparations to resist, while the foreigners arranged to board the ships in the harbor. Both the British and German war vessels got ready and had armed parties prepared to land. The cessation of hostilities among the natives is due to the united efforts of the American, British, and German Consuls.

LONDON, May 10.—At a meeting of the Parliamentary Colonial party, Sir George Gray, formerly Governor of New Zealand, deprecated the proposition to annex Samoa. The New Zealand Government, he said, desired to prevent any further occupation of Pacific islands, and if England should set the example other powers would be justified in doing likewise. It was his impression that if Samoa was left alone it could go for itself as Paratonga practically did.

BERLIN, May 10.—At a meeting of the Colonial Society today Herr Trueppell read a paper on the situation in Samoa. The meeting then adopted resolutions requesting Chancellor von Caprivi to urge the Emperor to use his influence with a view of establishing a German protectorate in Samoa, it being impossible to continue the state of things created by the Berlin treaty.

CACERES RE-ELECTED IN PERU.

The Ex-President Returned to His Old Post—Strict Law for Conspirators.

BUENOS AYRES, May 10.—Ex-President Caceres has been reelected President of Peru.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Tex., May 10.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The government has decreed that any Peruvian conspiring against the Government of Peru, or who in any way compromises it while in the country, will be prosecuted upon his return to this country and his extradition will be asked meantime.

The transport Santa Rosa conveyed a battalion of troops today from Tarapaca to Arequipa. Political arrests continue to be made in large numbers, and even boys of 16 have been taken into custody to make them declare the hiding place of their fathers, who are suspected of conspiring against the authorities.

The *Opinion National*, a local newspaper, declares that Gen. Pierola offered to cede the Provinces of Tacna and Arica upon payments to the value of 4,000,000 gold sols. The consideration, the newspaper states, was to have been paid half in cash and half in vessels and munitions of war, but that the government refused the offer. This story is generally regarded here as a canard.

Brevities by Cable.

CIVIL MARRIAGE BILL REJECTED.

The Hungarian House of Magnates has rejected the civil marriage bill by a majority of 21. A ministerial crisis probably will result.

STATE TO AID RUSSIAN COLONISTS.

The Russian Imperial Council has elaborated a bill providing that Russians who desire to settle in the Western provinces shall receive an advance from the State equal to 75 per cent of the value of their holdings.

HOLIDAYS ON LIVERPOOL EXCHANGES.

The Liverpool grain and provision exchanges will be closed Saturday and Monday in observance of the Whitsuntide holidays.

ANARCHIST HENRI'S HEAD FALLS TOMORROW.

The execution of Emile Henri, the anarchist who caused the explosions in the Rue des Bons-Enfants and the Café Terminus, is set for Saturday.

BENEFIT FOR FRENCH TRADERS.

Bernard Dattanoux, the explorer, claims to have arranged with the Kelomi tribes for a free passage for French caravans going to and from Sokoto, Borneo, and other States of the Niger and Lake Tchad regions.

Chance for a Strike.

In the Azores waiters in hotels "who have their own clothes" can command wages of $2 per week.

WEST IS TO WIN IT.

EAST CONCEDES THE PRESIDENCY OF WOMAN'S CLUBS.

Creed of the Candidate Is a Question Raised at the Philadelphia Meeting—Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson Deplores the Raising of the Religious Issue—The Ideal Club Is Discussed and It Is Agreed That Both Sexes Should Compose It—Many Addresses Made.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 10.—[Special.]—There is still a delightful uncertainty about the Presidency of the federation. The usual claims of East and West are among the factors in the equation, but the Eastern clubs generally concede that the West is entitled to the office, as the present occupant is an Eastern woman. The South, too, has its claims, but as the Southern clubs are in such a decided minority the Southern heart will be satisfied if it carries off a Secretaryship and the next biennial meeting. Really the federation should go South. Atlanta, Knoxville, and New Orleans have asked for the honor, to say nothing of St. Louis, Louisville, and other border cities. The federation meeting in the South would mean a new impetus to club life throughout Dixie land and help the women of this country to more fully appreciate the gifts and graces of the Southern woman. The reports from the Southern clubs have been characterized by a charm which only the Southern woman knows how to throw around every subject however prosy.

Besides the sectional question, East, West, North, South, it is hinted that political and religious factors are assuming proportions for and against federation candidates. It will be a sorry day for the federation, one in which it will lose the membership that now makes it of any value, when any candidate is asked to define her religion or her politics. It is time now that the very suggestion should be silenced forever.

* * *

Tonight the Academy of Music is filled with a large and fashionable audience listening to the first evening program of the federation. One wonders if Philadelphia proprieties have been in the least shocked by all this publicity. The Western contingent has been careful of its manners, for it is well known that the Western woman, particularly the Chicago woman, cannot endure to be considered "Infradig." The double decked omnibuses that go up and down the beautifully clean streets in this pleasant Maytime weather are a great temptation to the breezy Westerners. We have heard, however, that Philadelphians do not consider it the thing to ride on the hurricane deck of the omnibus, but there is such a thing as being above caste. Mr. Vivekananda told us all about it and gave us some demonstrations. Tradition has it that if you can trace yourself back to old St. Peter's you are forever safe in Philadelphia; so after visiting the tombs of many great-grandparents in St. Peter's churchyard I now ascend the upper deck of the omnibus without the least question of my social position. It is only out of mercy to the horses that I do not urge the Carette company of Chicago to add an upper story to its commodious wagons.

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It is hinted by the visiting clubs that the Chicago Woman's club knows better how to take care of a large meeting than do some other clubs, and I have no hesitation in saying that Chicago hotels know far better how to take care of crowds than do the Philadelphia hotels. Indeed, these hotels have forever set at rest the question of woman's relation to the economic world by assuming that we are all millionaires. The cheapest inside single room without a bath is $3 per day, European plan, and I have just overheard a tired club woman expostulating with a waiter for charging 30 cents for a glass of iced tea. If I had my way I'd charge ten times that sum for it and thereby prevent people from drinking the stuff. Ice water is bad enough, but iced tea! All this only goes to show that there is no place like home and that women have still much to learn. Only today I saw a gray-haired woman arrive late at the meeting because she had spent three-quarters of an hour trying to tie a four-in-hand around her own neck and could not do it. DR. SARAH HACKETT STEVENSON.

WHAT MAKES THE IDEAL CLUB.

Cheers Greet Statement That Both Men and Women Should Compose It.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 10.—[Special.]—The ideal club of the future will be composed of women and men. This was settled pretty conclusively today at the Federation of Women's Clubs' convention. The thought has the support of the most intelligent and advanced members. The afternoon session of the federation was a free-for-all discussion upon the question of "the ideal club, how to attain it." Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson of Chicago opened the debate. "The idea of an ideal club is vague enough to be fascinating" was the opening remark of Dr. Stevenson. Continuing she said: "An ideal club would be composed of an ideal membership; this would be impossible and can never be realized. An ideal individuality is a thing scarcely to be expected in this life. The officering of the club is an important part of the work, but the President cannot be a mere executive. The President must have a policy. Conditions and things will be forced upon her and she will have a following. It would be a good thing if all the members could in turn fill the Presidential chair, but the Secretary should be a paid officer and kept in position year after year. Department formation is the best, and I think one of the best clubs in the country is the recently organized 'Arundel' of Baltimore, which has five departments—art, literature, education, science, and economy. A word right here. We have the department of reform and philanthrophy in our club and I think it is a mistake. When you start out as a reformer you have everybody arrayed against you. Philanthrophy has become a business. Under the word 'economics' you can place all those ultra things you do not care to call by their right names and thus arouse antipathy. The economic department I commend to all. It is difficult to get the membership to express their views in proper place on the floor. All the discussions should take place while the subject is being debated and not in the corridors afterwards. I hope that the work of the federation will go on to include men also. The ideal club of the future will embrace the very best of women and men in the community."

To the mind of Mrs. May Wright Sewall the topics discussed by the clubs are too limited. She thought it would be a good idea if the clubs should some time or other have a discussion upon all the subjects that are tabooed. When all members had relieved their minds they would feel better. She told how her Indianapolis club had tried this experiment and the result was gratifying.

It remained for Mrs. Mills of Freeport, Ill., to arouse the audience when she declared that she had a word to say for mixed clubs of men and women. "The men need mixed clubs," she said, amidst great applause. "Not for less conviviality, but the men need mixed clubs so they can be taught to have more respect for women outside of the home. The unfortunate tendency of modern life is the separation of men and women outside the home, and this should be guarded against. The women need not fear that they will be overshadowed."

Women Ready for the Union.

Quickly Mrs. Rachael Avery Foster came to the help of Mrs. Mills with the idea that men and women in the same club would profit by the friction of minds. The house nearly screamed when Mrs. Foster declared, "the women are ready for it." "But will the men come to the clubs?" was the query of Mrs. Shattuck of Boston. The Eastern women had tried the experiment, but it had not been successful. She believed that women would go into practical politics in a few years and their association with men would better fit them for the new duty that is to be thrust upon them. When Julia Ward Howe claimed a minute to say that the ideal club was one that has an ideal and follows it her auditors smiled. Then with motherly wisdom she told the younger mothers that they must never think the ideal has been attained, but they must contemplate the greater which has not been reached. It remained for Mrs. W. J. Chalmers of Chicago to put forth the thought that the ideal club woman will only go into such work as she can conscientiously perform, and she will not go into clubs to the detriment of home life. She thought also that the club woman of the future must help her sister who cannot go into clubs. With a sweet voice Mrs. Richards of Kalamazoo, Mich., spoke for the children and said the clubs shou'd not forget them.

When Mrs. Henrotin of Chicago followed with a word for the finances of clubs and told that women had $125,000,000 in building and loan associations and $135,000,000 in the national bank stocks of the country the women naturally felt for their pocketbooks. She drew a lively picture of woman's confidence in man; of how she blindly invests her money and never questions as to how it is spent by corporations: then boldly Mrs. Henrotin declared that if the women had more to do with the finances of the country there would not be so much monetary distress as there is today. Mrs. Windsor of Des Moines and Julia Plato Harvey of Chicago also spoke, the latter declaring that the great trouble with women is that they never listen until persons finish their remarks, but jump to a conclusion after a few words are uttered.

An Apple of Discord.

There was a breeze at the business session of the federation that made matters lively for a time. It all came about over the question of affiliation of the federation of clubs with the National Council of Women; indeed, it is an interesting question as to which is to swallow the other. It cannot be said that the presentation of the apple of discord was unexpected—in fact, it is a heritage bequeathed from the last biennial convention of the federated clubs, held in Chicago two years ago. It came up within five minutes of the closing session this morning, under the head of "business laid over from the Chicago biennial." After Mrs. Duy of Chicago had exercised her woman's privilege of changing her mind by announcing through the chair that she had decided not to present for action the amendment to Art. 3, Sec. 5, of the constitution, relating to the method of nominating officers, which she had proposed two years ago. Mrs. May Wright Sewall of Indianapolis arose and said, when no one else appeared anxious to take the floor: "I understand that there was another piece of business left over from the Chicago biennial. I do not wish to press that business to a motion, but if it should come to one, and I should speak upon it, I would beg to have it deferred. My recollection of the last session in Chicago is that it was made the special order of business for this meeting to discuss—viz.: the proposition made to the federation to become a member of the National Council of Women." As Mrs. Sewall finished the women in the audience looked at each other significantly, a series of commenting murmurs ran through the hall, and at once the friends and foes of the proposition prepared for action. The question of considering the amalgamation was laid upon the table amidst great excitement. The friends of affiliation claim that the defeat of their scheme is a direct blow aimed at Mrs. May Wright Sewall, and that, further than this, she was only deprived by a trick at the Chicago biennial of being the President of the great Federation of Clubs. The other side base their action upon the ground that the federation represents the purely social idea unmixed with any isms which renders affiliation with the National Council of Women, many of whose subordinate bodies stand for isms, out of the question. At all events the matter does not end with this morning's action, and friends and foes are rallying their forces in anticipation of a battle tomorrow.

During the progress of the debate it developed that a club based somewhat on the ideal plan is in existence in Philadelphia. It is the Browning club and is an outgrowth of the strictly woman's organization, the new Century club, the host of the federation. The Browning has a membership of 700, one-half of whom are men. The officers, however, are all women. Semi-monthly meetings are held and in the discussions the men do not always come out ahead. Another notable feature of the symposium was the first appearance here of the famous Turkish exponent of woman's rights and lecturer, Mme. Kranz. She spoke deliberately, was readily understood, and was roundly applauded.

ADDRESSES AT NIGHT SESSION.

Many Themes Brightly Touched On—Mrs. Hall's Dig at Men.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 10.—[Special.]—Philadelphia's largest meeting hall, the Academy of Music, was packed tonight by the women of the city to listen to ten-minute papers on various topics. "The New Social Force" was the theme of Miss May Rogers of Des Moines, who covered the subject in the allotted time, speaking without notes. "Federated Women" she described as the social force that is to make itself felt in the future. Miss Rogers declared that in times past woman was superiative and her individuality was absorbed in the family and church. The American man was entitled to credit for the praise and support he had given woman in her efforts to emancipate herself. In no other country could this be possible.

Mrs. William Todd Helmuth told of Sorosis, she being the President of that organization. Sorosis claims as one of its daughters Mrs. Jenny Croly, to whom high compliment was paid. Of all its daughters, however, that which is best loved is the "Federated Clubs." "The tyrant man" came in for a keel-hauling at the hands of Julia Ward Howe's brilliant daughter, Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, under the title of "What Women's Clubs Should Do for Mankind." Mrs. Hall proceeded to arraign the sterner sex. She declared that woman has not done proper work for a certain class that has long been neglected—namely: mankind. Man was pictured as a weak and fickle being, and the qualification of a statesman was declared to be that he had been a policeman or a pugilist. In telling of a society recently organized in New York City by women for the reformation of husbands she said that one of the cardinal cures the women proposed to use was hypnotism. This failing, medication was to be resorted to. Rounds of applause greeted the left-handed compliments paid to men, and in closing Mrs. Hall laughingly hoped her sisters would treat poor man tenderly and not impose too great burdens upon him.

Woman in Municipal Matters.

President Longstreth of the Philadelphia New Century club, in a vigorous paper, demanded that women should be given a hand in the direction of municipal affairs, declaring that streets would not be torn up in cold weather nor repairs made at the wrong time. The speaker warned her auditors that corrupt women might get into place, and that in accepting a new responsibility the good women would find a field so large as to demand their best efforts. College days were recalled by Mrs. Charles W. Bassett of Sewickly, Pa., who said that matrimony was not the royal road to life, because unromantic statistics showed that only 26 per cent of the college women of the country married.

The title "Woman's Demands upon the Newspapers" covered a clever paper read by Mrs. Estelle H. Merrill of Cambridge, Mass. She said that her remarks were to be understood in a commercial sense. The demands of woman upon the newspapers were to be classed under three headings: Actual, imaginary, and perspective. Touching the first, like the snakes in Ireland, the speaker said there were none. Continuing, Mrs. Merrill said: "Ordinary woman does not read the papers, but by the term ordinary woman is not meant the club woman. It is said that the newspapers cater to women. Look at the pages of crochet, tidies, recipes, etc. The demand of women for this is entirely imaginary. The women's column of a daily newspaper is the funniest thing out. [Applause.] Take the recipes that have traveled from one end of the land to the other and that have lost ingredients during their many publications. It is really a good thing for the children that the many rules for their care are not observed even by the most immature of mothers. Now, editors should know that there are as many different kinds of women as there are of men, and the various classes of women should be catered to by the editor. Newspapers are not a charitable or an educational institution, but a manufactured article, the same as shoes, and if they are what the people want they will buy them. Mrs. Merrill disputed that the newspaper of today controlled or led public opinion. It was her thought that the papers found what the people demanded and kept so close to public opinion that it seemed as if they were really the leaders. In conclusion the speaker said the modern woman must read the newspapers, and she will make the demand for it. Other papers were read by Mrs. Kate Tannat Woods and Mrs. Kate Upson Clarke.

A big battle is on hand tonight and the caucussing is lively among the delegates. The West has named as its favorite for President to be elected tomorrow Mrs. Henrotin of Chicago. While there are other candidates from the West pressure is being brought to have them withdraw and center the fight on Mrs. Henrotin. Heretofore the Presidents have been from the East. The West now demands recognition, and, it is said, the claim will be accorded to Chicago.

IN MEMORY OF MARY.

MONUMENT TO GEORGE WASHINGTON'S MOTHER UNVEILED.

President Cleveland, Adlai, and Members of the Cabinet Witness the Dedication at Fredericksburg, Va.—Grover Makes an Address—Senator Daniel Is the Orator of the Day—Vice-President the Chief Speaker at the Banquet—Parade Led by Women on Horseback.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 10.—President Cleveland and several members of his Cabinet and Vice-President Stevenson witnessed the dedication today of the monument, erected here by an association formed for the purpose, in memory of Mary, the mother of George Washington. As a part of the exercises of the day there was a parade and a banquet. The weather was beautiful. The special train with the Presidential party left Washington at 9 o'clock. President Cleveland was in a Pullman car in the rear with Secretaries Gresham, Carlisle, Lamont, Bissell, and Morton, and Private Secretary Thurber, Mrs. Gresham, Mrs. Carlisle and other ladies, Mrs. Waite, widow of the late Chief Justice Waite, who is President of the Mary Washington Memorial Association, and Chief Justice Fuller. The Daughters of the Revolution had two cars. The National Marine Band was in another. The Alexandria Infantry boarded the train at that city. The run to Fredericksburg was uneventful. It occupied two hours.

MOTHER OF WASHINGTON.

An immense crowd surrounded the station as the train pulled in, a Presidential salute boomed from the guns of the Richmond, and a scarlet-coated band played "Hail, Columbia." President Cleveland and his Cabinet came to the platform of their car, where they were greeted by a reception committee. Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court was a member of it. The Richmond Light Infantry in dazzling uniforms of blue and silver kept back the crowds with its bayonets. Alligned along the adjacent streets were various organizations, conspicuous among them the Confederate Veterans with the battle flags of the Confederacy fluttering over them.

Women on Horseback Lead.

The procession was cheered by thousands of countrymen as it wound its way through the little town from the station to the green knoll topped with wooden stands, hidden in patriotic bunting where the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution and distinguished guests were assembled.

A feature of the procession was the ladies on horseback, who led the way. Then came the Grand Marshal, Adjutant-General Charles J. Anderson, and his staff, followed by William J. Crawford, the architect of the monument. Then followed President Cleveland, Vice-President Stevenson, and members of the Cabinet in carriages, followed by the Governor and staff and military organizations and secret societies, conspicuous among them being the members of the Fredericksburg and Alexandria lodges of Masons in which Washington had taken his degrees.

The program for the dedicatory exercises included addresses of welcome by Mayor A. P. Rowe and Gov. Charles T. O'Ferrall, Masonic ceremonies, an address by Lawrence Washington, a descendant of Mary Washington, and an oration by Senator John W. Daniel, the orator of the day.

President Cleveland Speaks.

In response to the Governor's address and invitation President Cleveland assumed the direction of the program and said:

Gov. O'Ferrall, Mayor, and Fellow-Citizens: I speak for those who are today greeted as the official guests of Virginia and Fredericksburg when I return sincere thanks for the hearty welcome that has been extended to us on behalf of both the State and city. Our appreciation of the warmth of your reception is not diminished by the thought that in the light of the highest meaning belonging to this occasion there are no guests here. We have assembled on equal terms to worship at a sacred national shrine.

Nothing can be more important to those who have assumed the responsibility of self-government than the cultivation and stimulation among themselves of sentiments which ennoble and elevate and strengthen humanity. As a clear and wholesome stream must have its flow from a pure fountain head, so must a clean and beneficent popular government have its source in pure and morally healthy men. This purity and this moral health are in nothing better exemplified than in a love and reverence for motherhood. The man who said he cared not who made a people's laws if he could write their songs might have said with more truth that he could gauge the strength and vigor of a people and their fitness for self-government if he knew the depth and steadfastness of their love for their mothers. I believe that he who thinks it brave and manly to outgrow his care and devotion for his mother is, more than he who has no music in himself, fit for treason, strategems, and spoils, and should not be trusted.

Let us recall today as conclusive proof of the close relation between American greatness and a lasting love and reverence for our mothers the proud declaration of George Washington. "All I am I owe to my mother," and let us not forget that when his glory was greater and when the plaudits of his countrymen were loudest he valued more than these the blessing and approval of his aged mother.

While these exercises cannot fail to inspire us anew with reverence for American motherhood we will remember that we are here to do honor to the woman who gave to our Nation its greatest and best citizen, and that we have the privilege of participating in the dedication of a monument erected by women of our land in loving and enduring testimony to the virtues of the mother of Washington. Let us be proud today that the nobility of this woman exacted from a distinguished foreigner the admission: "If such are the matrons of America she may well boast of illustrious sons," and that Lafayette, who had fought with her son for American independence, declared after he had received her blessing: "I have seen the only Roman matron living at this day."

Remembering these things, let us leave this place with our love of country strengthened with a higher estimate of value of citizenship and with a prayer to God that our people may hold fast to the sentiment that grows out of a love and reverence for American motherhood.

Senator Daniel's Oration.

Senator Daniel was greeted with applause. He said:

George Washington was the noblest figure that ever stood in the forefront of a nation's life. We are gathered today around his mother's grave.

"All that I am," said he, "I owe to my mother."

All that we are as a nation we owe to him. His debt is ours. It is many times multiplied. It is over growing, as the ever-growing republic illustrates in its virtues and in its faults alike the merit of his example and the wisdom of his teachings. Beholding the monument, we rejoice that the debt is acknowledged and realize that no limitation of time can bar rendition of justice to a noble fame.

Our gratitude goes forth to our country women who have so worthily achieved this work. Men attempted it and left it half accomplished. The State and the Federal Governments alike contemplated, discussed, and then postponed it. Our noble women undertook it—and it is done.

We thank you, madam—you, Mrs. President, and your companions of the Mary Washington Association. Your success is your reward, and you will be henceforth blended in our generation with her whose name is carved on this sacred stone. It was fitting indeed, that your pious hands should rear the first monument on the earth erected by women to a woman; and fitting, too, that it should bear the name of Mary, the mother of Washington.

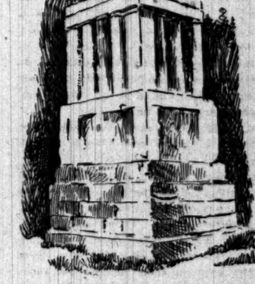
There were 10,000 Mary Washingtons among the mothers of the Revolution, and honoring her we honor the motherhood of heroic days and heroic men. It was in his character, all-sufficient in every emergency, that was displayed the overtowering greatness of George Washington, and it is not doubted that this character was toned down and shaped by his mother's hand. The principles which he applied to a nation were those simple and elementary truths which she first imprinted on his mind in the discipline of home.

Senator Daniel reviewed eloquently the facts of history concerning the mother of Washington, which are known, and discussed the spirit of the times in which George Washington was reared.

Masonic Lodge Gives a Banquet.

Fredericksburg Masonic Lodge No. 4 gave a banquet at the opera-house after the ceremonies around the monument. Covers were laid for 350 people. Vice-President Stevenson was at the head of the right table, Chief Justice Fuller presiding over the left, and the place of honor at the center table was vacant when the banquet commenced. During the banquet President Cleveland entered the hall quietly and was standing in the center of the stage with the members of his Cabinet and their ladies before he was recognized. Then the house shook with yells. Judge James B. Sener introduced the President. Pointing to the portraits of Washington and Andrew Jackson above the proscenium arch, he alluded to Mr. Cleveland as the legitimate successor of both. The President responded:

Gentlemen: I am a good deal embarrassed by the mention of my two distinguished predecessors and by the fact that they are both members of the society under whose auspices this banquet is given. I congratulate the members of the fraternity represented here. I am obliged to acknowledge my own shortcoming in not being a member of it. Perhaps it is my fault; certainly it is my misfortune. Those in fault seek compensation. I, too, have the honor to belong to a great fraternity, one of which George Washington and Andrew Jackson were prominent members, a fraternity whose grip means a united stand for American interests, whose password is "The people's cause under all circumstances"; whose temple is not as old as the Temple of Solomon, but as old as American institutions; a fraternity that can never die, for its fruits will always be before the world. Would you know the name of this fraternity? It is the brotherhood of free and accepted and patriotic American citizens.



THE UNCOMPLETED MONUMENT.

Judge Sener presided, introducing first George Alfred Townsend ("Gath"), who read a poem. Vice-President Stevenson, the chief speaker, followed with a response to the toast, "George Washington, the Master Workman of His Age."

Associate Justice John M. Harlan of the Supreme Court spoke to "Our Distinguished Guests."

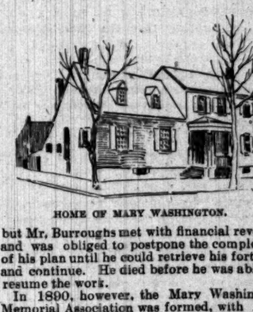
Description of the Monument.

The monument was made at Buffalo, N. Y., and is a plain granite monolith fifty feet high standing upon a base eleven feet square. It bears the inscription:

MARY.
THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON.

The monument was made possible by the persistent efforts of two patriotic women—Mrs. Amelia C. Waite, widow of the late Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Mrs. Margaret Hetzel of Clifton Station, Va. It was paid for by the contributions from almost every State in the Union.

The idea of building this monument has existed ever since 1830. In 1833 Silas E. Burroughs, a prominent merchant of New York, offered to construct in Fredericksburg at his own expense a memorial to the mother of George Washington. The work was begun,



HOME OF MARY WASHINGTON.

but Mr. Burroughs met with financial reverses and was obliged to postpone the completion of his plan until he could retrieve his fortunes and continue. He died before he was able to resume the work.

In 1890, however, the Mary Washington Memorial Association was formed, with Mrs. Waite at the head and Mrs. Hetzel as Secretary, and the work of raising money for the monument commenced in earnest. All the work had to be done over again, the stone work done under the direction of Mr. Burroughs having by this time crumbled away.

The monument does not stand upon the site of the house in which George Washington was born. He was born near the village of Wakefield, on the bank of the Potomac River, sixty-five miles below Washington. The monument has been raised over his mother's long neglected grave, a quarter of a mile or more beyond the city limits of Fredericksburg, on what was once the farm of Col. Fielding Lewis, husband of her daughter Betty.

Morales Seeks to Avoid Complications.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

RIO JANEIRO, via Galveston, Tex., May 10.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—President-elect Prudente Morales has resigned as President of the Senate with a view to preventing any complications when he assumes the Executive chair. Beyond this President Morales' action has no significance. Brazilians hope a United States squadron of warships will be ordered to this city to assist at the unveiling of the statue to the American President Monroe July 4.

MARY WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

"THE HUB"
N. W. Cor. State and Jackson-sts.

A Great Triple Card FOR Bargain Friday.

A combination of circumstances—such as perhaps will never again occur in twenty years!

1—Our Seventh Anniversary Wholesale Price Sale!
2—The Great Sale of the N. J. Schloss & Co. Bankrupt Clothing Stock!
3—The Special Bargains Prepared for Bargain Friday.

If there is any merit in selling goods at rock-bottom—if the people of Chicago know a good thing when they see it—The Hub will be crowded to the very doors today—the greatest of all Bargain Fridays!

Men's Strictly All-Wool Pants—neat patterns—stylish cut and finish—real $3 pants—Bargain Friday for..... $1.98

125 Men's Coats and Vests—broken lots taken from suits that sold for $12 and $15—Bargain Friday for..... $2.98

LIONS ARE SET FREE.

ART INSTITUTE BRONZE BEASTS STRIPPED OF THEIR COVER.

Calcium Lights Turned on Them When the Canvas Is Torn Off, While a Crowd Looks On and Applauds — The Event Takes Place Under the Auspices of the Architectural Sketch Club, Which Holds a Reception in the Institute—Preachers Say Unpleasant Things.

The annual exhibition by the Chicago Architectural Sketch club was auspiciously opened at the Art Institute last night. Before the hour set by the club for the reception an interesting ceremony took place outside the Institute building. The bronze lions that have for several days stood swathed in covers of dirty canvas were stripped of these unsightly

THE LION ON THE NORTH.

coverings. Calcium lights had been turned on the two lords of the animal kingdom and these unusual sights attracted a good-sized crowd. When all was ready a couple of institute employés seized the covers and quickly pulled them off the lions. The lights were then turned on and the magnificent works of art were shown up splendidly. Under the light of the lamps the animals had a life-like appearance that was startling. With low bent heads and eyes fastened on some distant object they seemed looking through the darkness of the night to something far beyond. During the evening the lights were kept on the statues and hundreds of passers-by stopped to note the clever effect.

After the unveiling every one retired within the Institute Building to see what the Architectural Sketch club had to show as the result of a year's work. The large central room at the north end of the building and the north corridor had been given up to the club and it had made use of every available foot. To lend attraction to the room several Chicago business houses had loaned splendid pieces of furniture, tapestry, and rugs, and these had been used with artistic effect.

Never before has the club been able to give so attractive an exhibition. Always before they have been held at the club's rooms, where there was not only a lack of room to hang the sketches to an advantage but also a lack of room for the visitors who came to them. The facilities offered by the Art Institute were most excellent. The exhibition is declared to be the best the club has yet given. Not only are the works greater in number but they show a higher order of workmanship and sympathy with subjects not seen in former exhibitions. The exhibition will be opened to the public for two weeks, and, if last night's attendance can be taken as a criterion, it will be the best attended of any yet given by the club. Last night's Reception committee was composed of Messrs. Hutchinson, Carpenter, and Clay, representing the Art Institute, and Messrs. Garden, Henn, Linden, Wirts, Belden, Schlesinger, and Wagner.

GUN GOES OFF WHILE BEING OILED

Louis Halowitch Accidentally Shot by Frank Neil—Other Mishaps.

While oiling his revolver in a drug store, No. 125 West Twelfth street, Frank Neil accidentally shot Louis Halowitch, a Russian, 35 years old. It is not thought that the wound will result fatally. Both men were in the drug store at 11 o'clock yesterday morning and both were buying medicine. Halowitch had his back turned to Neil when the latter drew his revolver and commenced to oil it. The weapon was accidentally discharged, the bullet striking Halowitch in the small of the back. Neil was placed under arrest.

William Sparks, No. 354 West Erie street, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon by being dragged by a Milwaukee avenue cable train. He attempted to board the train as it was rounding the corner of Milwaukee avenue and Desplaines street.

Charles Stolprantz, a Swede, 24 years of age, a hoister of iron ore at the Illinois Steel company's works in South Chicago, received injuries at the works Wednesday night which caused his death. While assisting in unloading a car of ore he fell from a ladder to the ground.

Herman Ehlert, agent for the Seipp Brewing company at Kensington, died Wednesday night from injuries received in a collision last Saturday. Ehlert was driving in a small delivery wagon when he was run into by a car of the Calumet Electric line.

SAYS SOME PREACHERS ARE CUCKOOS

The Rev. P. A. White Creates a Sensation in a Universalist Meeting.

"There are some cuckoos among clergymen as well as among politicians." This was one of the remarks made by the Rev. Dr. Cantwell at the meeting of the Universalist Women's Association yesterday in commenting on a speech by the Rev. P. A. White of the Stewart Avenue Church, Englewood, whose speech was a comment on an appeal for ministers to do more expounding of the scriptures and less lecturing, couched in a way which subjected him to a severe oral bombardment in which he was advised to leave the denomination.

The meeting was the fifth May day meeting of the organization. Judge S. Wilcox of Elgin asked that preachers do more along the line of expounding the scriptures according to Christ and his apostles and less of lecturing. He advocated that Buddhism, Brahmism, Emerson, and Garrison be excluded from the pulpit. In reply to this the Rev. Mr. White said: "In my opinion we have not had enough of Buddhism, Brahmism, Emerson, and Garrison. The reason that the world does not embrace Universalism is that the denomination is not in touch with the times."

A storm of criticisms followed. "Make exceptions in your characterizing the audience as charitable and tolerant, for you have no means of knowing how mad some of us are," said the venerable Dr. Cantwell. "It is only by the grace of God that is in us that we have been able to endure what you have said. I have expected for some time to hear such sentiments from those same lips, and I am glad the time has come. We know now exactly where the Rev. Mr. White stands. Let Brother White go to the general convention and make the plea entered here by him. I truly believe that he would display the same audacity there as here."

The Rev. Mr. White interrupted to say that he had practically done that. Dr. Cantwell heatedly replied that he had the floor and needed no assistance from "Brother" White in making his speech. The latter's speech was the very spirit of egotism. In conclusion he made a strong recommendation that the Rev. Mr. White withdraw from the denomination.

Gilligan Not Guilty of Murder.

The case of Chris Gilligan, charged with the murder of Andrew Burns, went to the jury in Judge Sears' court at 2 o'clock yesterday, and at 8 o'clock p. m. a verdict of not guilty was returned. The trial of the case began last Monday. Gilligan was charged with shooting and killing Burns in a house at Fortieth and Laflin streets July 4, 1893. Gilligan's defense was an alibi, he claiming that the shooting was done by a man named "Bull" Flaherty. Gilligan says he was in a room singing a song when he heard shots in the hallway of the house and ran out. Burns, he said, was lying near a door. A few minutes later officers came along and arrested Gilligan.

Charged with Stealing Jewelry.

Diamond rings and watches valued at $1,300 were stolen from the stock of John Rickheimer, a jeweler, No. 372 Hermitage avenue. Yesterday morning Thomas Brown and Thomas Barnes were arraigned before Justice Eberhart, charged with having stolen the jewelry. Wednesday morning Rickheimer engaged them to move his stock to a store on West Twelfth street. For safety he placed his stock of diamonds, watches, and jewelry between two mattresses, which were tied together. When the goods were taken to the store it was found the jewelry was missing.

Eames Will Not Talk of Calve.

Mme. Emma Eames and her husband, Julian Storey, arrived at the Auditorium Hotel yesterday. Mme. Eames will sing with the Thomas orchestra this afternoon and tomorrow night. She chatted pleasantly, but would not mention the little difference of opinion between herself and Calvé. Upon that she maintained silence and any reference to it only brought forth a demure little smile. She was also noncommital over the reported affair of honor between the warlike Lassalle and Willy Schutz.

Stole Eggs from a Car.

Special Officers Shaw and Collins of the Rock Island road surprised two thieves under the Twelfth street viaduct Wednesday night, who were carrying away several crates of eggs from a freight car. When told to halt the men dropped the eggs and started to run. Three shots were fired by the officers, one taking effect in the right leg of one of the thieves. The wounded man said his name was James Sutherland, and that his partner was Jack Murphy of Fourteenth street.

Items.

The Norwegian national day will be celebrated next Thursday at Kuhn's Park.

The Park club will hold its election tomorrow. There are two tickets in the field, the "regular" and the "members," the candidates being the same with the exception of the directors.

Seventy-five local retail liquor dealers met yesterday afternoon in the Schiller Building and perfected the organization of what will be known as the Protected Liquor Dealers' Consumers Association.

The Northwestern Elevated road threatens to invade the local insurance territory. Its proposed down-town terminal line is to occupy the space of two prominent local and two prominent general agencies.

The history of every pension case which has been put on the roll of the Chicago office since March 4, 1893, was sent to Washington yesterday by Pension Agent Anderson in a report ordered by the authorities.

Miss Gertrude May Koontz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Koontz, was married last night to Victor Livingstone Darkey at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Edgar Allen Collins, No. 4216 Oakenwald avenue.

Mrs. Catherine L. Fay, No. 418 Jackson boulevard, took poison Sunday night and died yesterday morning. The evidence of her husband showed she quarreled with her nephew over a board bill the latter had failed to pay.

Ernest Hoefer, No. 311 South Canal street, committed suicide by hanging himself in his room Thursday night. He left a letter to his wife saying as he could find no work he thought it best to meet her in another world, where they would be free from trouble.

Eleven jurors in Judge Hutchinson's court are trying the damage suit brought against the city by Matthew Wall for alleged personal injuries. This is because A. J. Brill, No. 2439 West Indiana street, the twelfth juror, was discharged for making improper remarks during the progress of the trial.

Brother Maurelian, who had charge of the Catholic educational exhibit at the World's Fair, leaves today for the Pacific coast to seek rest and relaxation. After his return he will prepare his report for Bishop Spalding and then return to the Christian Brothers' College at Memphis, Tenn., of which he President.

The 355 carriers employed in the Postoffice appeared on the streets yesterday each in a new uniform. The carriers, before starting out with their new suits, were all drawn up in line in the Postoffice and inspected by Supt. Stoll. The uniform is the same as the summer uniform of last year and former years except that it is a little lighter in color.

The pioneers of Chicago will meet in fifth annual reunion May 26 at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Not only those who are already members of the organization but any one who is eligible to membership—that is, who became a resident of Chicago prior to 1845. The entertainment committee of the fifth annual reunion will be a reception at 5 and a dinner at 7 o'clock.

T. Nishiwaki has invented a unique way of disposing of his collection of paintings, which are now on exhibition at the Auditorium Hotel Annex. He has sent out a circular letter which tells of his original intention to exhibit the paintings in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, but he found a number of Chicago people were anxious to keep the works of art here, and his friends have advised him to sell the collection to the highest bidder, under conditions named in the letter, on or before May 17.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL COMMENCEMENTS.

Forty-four Divines Graduated, Among Them One Young Woman.

The commencement exercises of Garrett Biblical Institute were held in the chapel of Memorial Hall at Evanston yesterday at 2:30 p. m. President Henry B. Ridgaway presided. Miss Amanda E. Sanford, the only woman member of the graduating class, opened the program with "Hadassah, That Is, Esther." Other speakers and their subjects were J. M. Brown, "The Bible a Factor in Human Progress"; W. R. Pierce, "Christianity the Secret of Human Progress"; W. A. Peterson, "A Modern Hero"; William G. Atwell, "Our Attitude Toward the Jew"; Christopher Alderson, "The Forces Which Determine Destiny"; A. F. Conrey, "Buddhism and Christianity"; L. K. Billingsley, "The New Commandment." The graduates were: Christopher Alderson, Strawberry Point, Ia.; William G. Atwell, Chaumont, N. Y.; Amanda E. Sanford, Le Grand, Ia.; Albert M. Sawin, Evansville, Wis., and Thomas R. Thoburn. Those receiving diplomas were Levi K. Billingsley, Tippecanoe, O.; James M. Brown, Little Falls, Minn.; George C. Carmichael, Cincinnati, O.; Cyrus W. Cleveland, Hamburg, Ia.; Abram F. Conrey, Des Moines, Ia.; Vernon C. Cook, Emporia, Kas.; George H. Crafts, Plymouth, O.; Jay C. Derwin, Decatur, Ind.; Nathaniel R. Hinds, Prescott, Wis.; Goro Kaburgi, Japan; Joseph Long, Evanston; William A. Peterson, Irving Park; William R. Pierce, Evanston; John F. Van Camp, St. Thomas, N. D.; William A. Van Gundy, Nickerson, Kas. The $100 prize for excellence in scholarship was awarded to Amanda E. Sanford.

Dr. F. M. Bristol was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. W. C. Dandy.

The Rev. Charles Horswell was elected to a full professorship in the chair of Greek and Hebrew in the institute.

Twenty-four theological students were graduated from the theological department of the Evangelical Seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Chicago last night at the Church of the Holy Trinity at La Salle avenue and Elm street. It was the third commencement of the seminary. The address of the Rev. W. A. Passavant, D. D., President of the board, was profuse with praise of the work not alone of the students and members of the faculty but of the various Evangelical Lutheran churches for the kindly assistance rendered during the term.

The commencement services were conducted by the Rev. Charles Kuerner, pastor of the church, assisted by President Weidner and other members of the faculty of the seminary. The Rev. J. D. J. Stirewalt, D. D., of Mount Airy, Pa., delivered an address on the seminary and its good work.

The Rev. W. A. Passavant, D. D., President of the Board of Trustees of the seminary, reviewed the work of the institution and gave a report of its financial standing.

President R. F. Weidner, D. D., of the faculty presented diplomas of the following named graduates:

Joseph Allen Leas, Goshen, Ind.; Ashjorn Cornelius Anda, Chicago; Thormond Severin Kolste, Chicago; Gustav Mack, Chicago; John Clemens, Chicago; Benjamin Franklin Hoefer, Dayton, O.; Conrad Gottfried Prottengeier, Toledo, O.; Syvert Newson Garmoe, Chicago; Paul Alexander Schaap, Chicago; Carl Edward Tiller, Herder, Minn.; Hermann Yung, Lenexa, Kas.; John Julius Rumbarger, Farmersville, O.; Charles Orrin Solberg, Beloit, Ia.; Isaiah Whitman, St. Peter, Minn.; Frank Edward Jensen Chicago; Ernest John Kuhlmann, Chicago; Ole Ueland Siljan, Chicago; Andreas Jensen Tarpgaad, South Amboy, N. J.; William Evans, Chicago; Viggo Julius Mengers, Chicago; Jens Jensen Dalbo, Chicago; Michael Edmund Haberland, Chicago; Gunnlugor Jonsson, Winnipeg, Man.; Monroe Andrew Munson, Chicago.

The World's Debt.

The debts of the world are estimated at $150,000,000,000.

CAUGHT IN A DRAGNET

TANGIBLE EVIDENCE BROUGHT UP BY THE SPECIAL GRAND JURY.

Witnesses Give Testimony That Baseball Player Gallagher and a Lot of Repeaters Worked the Nineteenth Ward and That Ald. Brennan Paid for Votes in the Eighteenth—Judge Chetlain Will Get After the Commissioners Today for Keeping Back the Ballots.

Tangible evidence of election frauds was gathered into the special grand jury's dragnet yesterday. More was learned in the one session than the April grand jurors developed during their entire investigation. One witness swore that he followed Gallagher, the baseball player, and a gang of repeaters from polling-place to polling-place in the Nineteenth Ward the day of the April election and challenged their votes every time they attempted to hand them in. Another witness swore he saw the big baseball player vote at a certain precinct in the Nineteenth Ward under the name of Green. Jumping over into the Eighteenth Ward then the grand jury examined several witnesses who alleged that Ald. Brennan bartered for votes for his colleague last election day, paying from 50 cents to $2 for them. There were several conversations of this character in the jury-room yesterday, and it now looks as if the investigators would have a big batch of indictments to turn into court when they make their report.

Leave the Ballots Behind.

Another interesting feature was the action of the Election Commissioners in refusing to comply with the subpœna to appear before the jury with the ballots of the Twenty-second Precinct of the Twenty-ninth Ward. It was known they would refuse this demand, because their attorneys, Levy Mayer and Lawrence P. Boyle, had advised them that it was contrary to the election law to produce the ballots and would also be establishing a precedent that would result in many irregularities. President Keenan, Commissioner Hutchings, and Chief Clerk Taylor complied with the subpœna in so far as it had reference to their appearance by being on hand at the morning session, but were directed to return again in the afternoon at 2 o'clock. Service had been obtained in the meantime on Commissioner Schomer. Mr. Taylor brought the poll books, tally sheets, etc., but not the ballots for the precinct named in the subpœna. When called before the jury the action of the Commissioners was courteous and dignified. A few preliminary questions formally developed the fact that they had not brought the ballots. Then President Keenan said the Commissioners as members of the board and as citizens, and as lovers of good government, the purity of the ballot, and fair elections, stood ready to aid the jury in every way they could to ferret out fraud and punish crime, but they could not be consistent with their oath of office and produce the ballots. They were acting on legal advice. The speaker then produced the opinion of the attorneys. Attention was called to the cases cited in the opinion. Judge Hutchings spoke also. After a few informal questions the Commissioners were asked to retire.

This was in accordance with an agreed plan on the part of the jury. In a few minutes the Commissioners were again called into the room and a formal demand for the ballots again made. This request was as formally refused and the Commissioners from that time on were regarded as in contempt of court.

Judge Chetlain Will Act.

After the Commissioners had retired a brief consultation was held and Assistant State's Attorney Morrison was directed to prepare a complaint and present it to the court. This complaint will be filed with the court at 2 p. m. today, in the shape of an information. Mr. Morrison and Judge Chetlain had a long conference yesterday afternoon after court adjourned and after the grand jurors had left for their homes. The plan of procedure was agreed upon at this conference. State's Attorney Morrison said after the information had been filed with the court Judge Chetlain would issue an order directing the Election Commissioners to appear in court tomorrow at 10 a. m. and show cause why they should not be adjudged in contempt of court and punished. It is probable that the attorneys for the Commissioners will ask for time to prepare their answer, and they will no doubt be given until Monday morning.

Great care has been taken by the jury and Mr. Morrison to see that the proceedings have been regular, and the information will recite the facts in the complaint filed with the jury as to the Twenty-second Precinct of the Twenty-ninth Ward.

This course on the part of Election Commissioners is highly gratifying to certain Democratic leaders, who are much exercised lest the grand jury will get the ballots of the special election in December. While the case in question is a request for ballots cast at the April election, these same politicians know if the precedent is established in one election it will hold good in the Mayoralty election and the ballots will have to be produced. This conflict between the Circuit and the County Court, the latter having the jurisdiction over the ballots, has given those who are behind the scenes to have manipulated elections a chance to cover up their steps in a considerable degree and some active work, it appears, has been in progress during the last few days. It is quite apparent that this work has been confined largely to the First and Twenty-ninth Wards, and the action of the jury yesterday in turning it up strong evidence in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards created no little surprise among the professional manipulators. The jury has had much to contend with in the way of getting on the right trail, as those who claimed to know the most and talked the loudest about ballot frauds when called before the jury knew absolutely nothing that could be given weight as evidence. Many of them could not even give the names of witnesses who had information.

Case of Robert Helliwell.

The proceedings were begun yesterday morning by looking into the case of Robert Helliwell, who did business in the Twentieth Precinct of the First Ward the day of the April election. He negotiated votes, it is claimed, for an Aldermanic candidate. Dr. A. W. Barr and Frank McMahon, a detective of the Grand Pacific Hotel, were the witnesses examined. While the evidence was strong it is hardly regarded as of sufficient weight to warrant the returning an indictment. It seems that Helliwell was a handy fellow and could instruct voters as well as persuade them. He is said to have trotted up a man named Green, who voted under the name of a Mr. Black who was registered.

The strongest evidence of the day was the testimony of A. Hermann and A. Mandelbaum of the Nineteenth Ward, and County Commissioner John M. Green, who said he witnessed irregularities in the Eighteenth, and Henry Prell, who was an independent candidate for Alderman in the Eighteenth. He was Mr. Green and Mr. Prell who furnished the evidence that implicates Ald. John J. Brennan, and it is said the jury has practically decided to return an indictment in this particular instance. Mr. Green is in business on West Washington street, and it is claimed he swore he saw Ald. Brennan buy votes at a livery stable, where the polling place of the Sixth Precinct was located. Mr. Green was exceedingly positive in his statements. Prell's evidence is substantially the same as Green's, except that he has a wider range of knowledge, having traveled about the ward during the entire day. Brennan seems to have been privileged to enter any of the polling places he desired, and, it is claimed, conducted his negotiations in the presence of police officers as well as other people. Aside from this it is claimed he had numerous agents scattered about the ward purchasing votes.

Hermann and the Alleged Repeaters.

Mr. Hermann furnished the jury the information as to Ball Player Gallagher. The story is that an agent was stationed at each polling place, whose duty it was to furnish names for Gallagher and his repeaters when they called. A man named Clancy is said to have acted in this capacity at the Twenty-fourth Precinct polling place of the Nineteenth Ward. Hermann followed the gang, and, it is said, succeeded in preventing the repeaters from voting at a number of places, but they finally scattered. Another gang that did work in the Nineteenth Ward at the April election was headed, it is said, by a man named Stephenson, a bartender. A witness, Henry Briard, swore that he saw a man, whose name he gave the jury, vote under the name of Flynn, the latter being a registered voter.

Another witness, whose testimony had great weight with the jury, was William Hughes. He was engaged by the Census Bureau of the Board of Education to canvass the Sixth Precinct of the Seventeenth Ward. He said he discovered a lot of colonization for the spring election in doing his work. His evidence, it is said, can be substantiated by several witnesses, and, if what he alleges is true, there must have been 250 fraudulent votes cast in the Seventeenth Ward. It seems he had some difficulty in making the canvass, and he obtained a registry list of this precinct, thinking it might aid him. He found one place on May street which the registry list gave as housing nineteen voters. He says he was unable to locate more than three. At another house twenty-four were registered, when in reality only two voters resided there. Six were registered in a house across from Morris O'Connor's saloon, where, the witness said, there was a case of smallpox, but they could not be found. Hughes, it is said, mentioned one instance where ten or twelve voters were registered from a single house and investigating found that they had voted. He could not find them to enumerate them in the census.

C. H. Frost of the First Ward, H. N. Mossman, Thomas P. Hicks, and E. M. O'Conner of the Twenty-ninth were among some of the other witnesses examined. Mr. Mossman said an injustice had been done by the April grand jury in indicting James O'Tool.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is given that the Nun buoy, marking Eleven Foot Shoal off Point Peninsula, northern end of Green Bay, Mich., is adrift. The buoy will be replaced at an early date.

Around the Lakes.

MANITOWOC, Wis., May 10.—The schooner Surprise is at anchor in the bay for shelter. It is leaking badly and makes five inches of water an hour. Extra men have been employed to pump until Chicago is reached.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., May 10.—The whaleback barge Hundred Nine, in tow of the steamer Gladstone, struck while crossing the Lime Kilns last night. A large hole was torn in her forward compartment and the barge was beached at Elliott Point. The barge was loaded with wheat from Duluth to Buffalo, but it is not thought that the cargo is damaged. This is the third whaleback in trouble in a week.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Grain rates were hardly quotable owing to the light demand for boats. Toledo has not cut Chicago for the present, nor in the export trade via Montreal, grain shippers here being unable to meet the prices made in Toledo.

DULUTH, MINN.—The line boats took wheat today at 1¾.

TOLEDO, O.—Chartered: Corn, Mott, Ogdensburg, 3½ cents.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The steamer Morley was chartered at 1 cent for oats instead of 1½ cents as reported. One-half of the cargo is to be delivered at Port Huron and the remainder at Buffalo.

CLEVELAND, O.—The freight market was very quiet today. All the lake Superior tonnage that was offered was taken yesterday, but quite a few Escanaba boats are on the market at 50 cents, shippers only offering 45 cents.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal charters: Norwalk, Pickands, Kent, Chicago, 35 cents. The arrival of the New York boats has brought canal freights down to 3 cents for wheat and 2¾ cents for corn. There is a large amount of grain here, but New York holders are selling it to Buffalo millers.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber: M. Dall, J. L. McLaren, M. Mills, M. C. Neff, Ann Maria, Menominee; S. A. Wood, W. Wing, Marinette; M. E. Perew, A. D. Hayward, Ashland; E. B. Blake, Masonville; E. Simmons, K. Lyons, R. Campbell, Muskegon; H. J. Kendall, Alaska, Alpena; Allegheny, W. B. Ogden, Transfer, C. H. Hackley, Manistique; H. L. Worthington, T. J. Bronson, William Jones, Cedar River; H. B. Pierce, Empire; Annie Laura, White Lake; J. B. Merrill, Manistee; B. Barnes, Escanaba; Lake Forrest, Raber; Rising Star, Traverse Bay; Arctic, R. Kanters, Forde River; J. Thompson, O. B. Johnson, Garden Bay; Richard Mott, Sturgeon Bay; Felicitous, Little Bay de Noque; M. Collins, Manistique; W. H. Chapman, Edgewater; Mystic, Gladstone; York State, Detour; Morning Star, Pentwater; John Otis, Frankfort. Merchandise—Boston, Chemung, Buffalo; Gov. Smith, Ogdensburg. Coal—Omaha, Oswego. Salt —D. S. Austin, Washington. Light—John W. L. Moore, South Chicago.

Cleared—Grain—W. J. Averell, Ogdensburg; Seneca, Buffalo; H. Whitbeck, Kingston. Light —L. H. Marshall, Traverse City; W. Winf, C. H. Hackley, Manistee; City of Chicago, H. L. Worthington, Marinette; C. Marshall, Myrtle. Frankfort; M. Dall, J. L. McLaren, Menominee; William Jones, J. T. Bronson, Cedar River; A. Laura, R. Simons, Muskegon; S. S. Wilhelm, Nirvana, Duluth; M. Mills, Sturgeon Bay; City of Lake land; Transfer, Ogden, Manistique; R. Kanters, Ford River; E. R. Blake, Masonville; B. Barnes, Escanaba; Alaska, H. J. Kendall, Buffalo; J. Thompson, Garden Bay; City of Grand Rapids, Iver Lawson, Jacksonport.

Movements of Vessels.

HURON, O.—Arrived—Helvetia.

MANISTEE, MICH.—Arrived—Naghtin.

ERIE, PA.—Arrived—Maryland, Bielman.

ASHTABULA, O.—Cleared—Hoyt, Duluth; Tempest, Soo.

GREEN BAY, WIS.—Cleared—Outhwaite, Barr, Grand Traverse.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Arrived—Whitney. Cleared —Lizzie Madden.

CHEBOYGAN, MICH.—Arrived—C. H. Davis Taber, John Wesley, Lambert.

TOLEDO, O.—Cleared light—Massosoit, Marquette; Buell, Alvina, Manistique.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT.—Departed—Nixon, Duluth; Monarch, Sarnia; Rosedale, Kingston.

Up—Presley, Reddington, 9. Down—Shrigley, 7; Wilson and consort, 8; Maytham and consort, 9.

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleared light—Devereux, Marquette; Sitka, Hope. H. B. Tuttle, Fitzpatrick, Duluth.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Arrived—Crosthwaite, Cleared—Aurora, Buffalo; Massachusetts, South Chicago.

ALPENA, MICH.—Arrived—Garden City consorts Sailed—Hall consorts, Tonawanda; Nellie, India, Flint, Cleveland.

STURGEON BAY, WIS.—Down—Foster, Aldrich, 8:30 last night; Olga, 5 a. m.; Hickox, 6:30; Martin, 8; Soper, 11:45.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Henry Johnson, Yukon, Hundred Four, Hundred Eighteen. Cleared—Hesper, Milwaukee, coal.

MARQUETTE, MICH.—Cleared—Andaste, Joliet, Cleveland; Brown, Toledo; Hackett, Moonlight, Ketcham, Escanaba; Whitaker, Ashland.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Magill, Peshtigo. Cleared—Thompson, Menominee; Minnesota, Escanaba; Frontenac, Ashland.

WASHBURN, WIS.—Arrived—Holland and two, Stafford and tow, Santa Maria, New York and tow. Cleared—Italia, grain, Erie.

SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—Windbound—Condor, Mary Gregory, Jason, Parker, Graham Brothers, Emily and Eliza Phœnix, Hattie Hutt, Otto.

ASHLAND, WIS.—Arrived — Spencer, Stone, Brown, Foster, Wade, Pennington, Marsh, Gawn, Fostoria. Cleared—Wade, Cleveland, ore.

PORT COLBORNE, ONT.—Up—Lewiston, Pickands, Kent, Buffalo, 6 a. m. Down—Melbourne, Magee, 9 last night; Cornell, 5 p. m.; Glangarry, Minnedosa, 7.

DULUTH, MINN.—Arrived—Masten, Keystone, Seguin, Ohio, Peerless. Cleared—Sibley, Livingstone, wheat, Montana, flour, Buffalo; Mecosta, Two Harbors.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Ionia, James Pickands, Kent, Lewiston, Maine. Cleared coal—Wyoming, Parsons, Chicago; Nebraska, Gladstone; Farwell, Superior. Light—Bartlett, Turner, Olympia, Buckhout, Alverson, Hundred and Seven, Duluth; Gilchrist, Two Harbors; Ganges, Tawas; Hoag, Saginaw; Verona, Cleveland.

DETROIT, MICH.—Up—Northwind, Cayuga, noon; John Owen, 1:10 p. m.; Pillsbury, 2:40; Weed, 3:20; Josephine Parker, 4:15. Down—Idaho, midnight; Majestic, 4:30 a. m.; Mohawk, 5:40; Cambria, 7:50; Yuma, 9:20; Mather and consorts, 9:30; Dyer, 10:30; Columbia, 2:20 p. m.; Choctaw, 2:50; Ford, 3; Craig, Samuel Mitchell, 3:30; Jewett, Pilgrim, 5:30. Up—Nyanza, 7:40; Westford barges (arrived), 8.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Pahlow, 9:50 last night; Saranac, 10:40; Prince, 11:10; Florida, 11:40; Susquehanna, 1 a. m.; Pueblo, 5; Corsica, 6:15; Marshall, 7:15; Blaine, 9; Glidden and consorts, 10; Tabor, 10:15; Kelderhouse, 10:30; Canton, 12:20 p. m.; Dyer, 8:20. Up—Forbes and consorts, 4 a. m.; Rust and consorts, 5:20; Pringle and consorts, 10; Owego, 10:50; Harlem, 11:50; Milwaukee, 12:30 p. m.; Sunrise, 1; Hanibut and consort, Onoke, 4:10.

Up—Syracuse, 6. Wind west, fresh, clear.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Up—Alva, 10 last night; Bulgaria, Northwest, 11; Ely, midnight; Hundred and Two, Hundred and Thirty-two, 8 a. m.; Hundred and Eighteen, Australasia, 9; Saxon, Grecian, 10; Acadia, United Empire, Paris, 11; Gilbert, 1 p. m.; Athabasca, Wetmore, Brunette, 2; Uganda, 4; Washburn, 5; Neosho, Fayette Brown, 6. Down: Ketchum, Owen, 1 a. m.; Schuylkill, 2; Rhodes, 4; Mariposa, 5; Toltec, Miztec, 7; Manola, 9; Marina, 10; Marina, Spokane, noon; Mariska, 1 p. m.; Masaba, Minch, Cherokee, Chippewa, 5; Ward, 5:10. Water, 14 feet 5 inches.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Down—Samuel Mitchell, 11:30; Jewett, 12:20 p. m. Up—Denver, 10 last night; Syracuse, 10:30; Pease and consort, 11:30; America, midnight; Iosco, 2:40; Caledonia, 3; Mahoning, 4; Wawatam, 4:30; Yakima, 6; Thew, 7; William Chisholm, Codorus, 7:30; Folsom and consorts, Manchester, 8:40; North Star, 9; Maritana, 9:15; Schuck and consorts, 10; Norman, 10:40; Huron City and consorts, 11:30; Arabia, 1 p. m.; Marquette, 1:20; Ira Owen, 2; Cuba, 4; Tuscarora, 4:30; Northwind, 5:30.

Up—Cayuga, Hale, Adriatic, 6:30; Delaware, 7:30; John Owen, 8:30; Pillsbury, 9; Weed, 9:20; Mark Hopkins and consort, 9:40. Down —Saranac, 9; Niagara, 9:20. Cleared—Gifford, Chicago; Newaygo and consorts, Marquette. Wind southwest, fresh, raining.

PULLMAN IS SERENE.

STRIKE STORM IS BLOWN FROM OUT ITS SKY.

All the Employes of the Big Car Company Quietly Continue Their Labors—Investigation of the Charges Against Some of the Foremen Is Begun and Will Be Vigorously Prosecuted—H. H. Kohlsaat Ignores the Bakers' Union and Will Continue to Do So.

From present appearances there is little prospect of a strike at Pullman. The 4,300 employés went to work as usual yesterday morning, and so far as could be judged by talking with a number of them seemed glad of the chance.

Vice-President T. H. Wickes, General Manager George F. Brown, H. Middleton, manager of the works, and A. M. Parent, assistant manager, began an investigation of the charges against the foreman yesterday afternoon. They put in the entire afternoon at it, and in that time succeeded in examining some twenty-five men. They let it be understood that the examination was to be thorough and that any one who had any complaint to make was free to do so. When they stopped for the day they had not heard a single charge of a serious character. Most of the men examined were painters and trimmers.

"We are going to examine into every complaint and charge that has been made," said Vice-President Wickes. "This will take three or four days. Until it is all over and I have heard all the evidence I do not care to express any opinion. I have heard nothing further about the committee sending experts to examine the books; in fact, I did not know they wanted to examine them until after the meeting last night. Mr. Pullman told them they were at liberty to do so, but they made no arrangements for it."

A number of employés were interviewed at their work. They all said about the same thing, that while they wanted more pay they understood that low wages were better than none; that they did not want to strike but "would go out if the rest did." They also generally conceded that the employés were not in condition to strike and that it would be extremely unwise to do so.

Reports are industriously circulated about various persons being discharged, but on investigation they prove to be without foundation. Chairman Wickes and the Grievance committee and Robert Brown, a member of the committee, asked for leave of absence for a week, which was granted.

KOHLSAAT IGNORES THE UNION.

Fills the Places of Striking Bakers with Little Difficulty.

The strike of Kohlsaat & Co.'s bread and pastry makers has not thus far, according to E. C. Hale, manager, been very advantageous to the strikers. He said yesterday that only twenty-eight men quit work and their places have all been filled by others. Joseph Steuer, superintendent of the cake department, declared that up to noon yesterday there had been 375 applicants for jobs who called to see him. "The strike," said Manager Hale, "is due entirely to our refusal to longer recognize the union. It is not a question of wages. When the committee came to me Tuesday with the new scale for my signature I not only refused to sign it, but told the committee we would henceforth try to run our business regardless of the union. Heretofore we have been a union shop, but the organization imposed upon us so much that we could not stand it any longer. On 'Chicago day' at the World's Fair they compelled us to pay every man that worked that day $7.50. While our contract of year before last did not expire until May 1 last year, on April 5 the men forced me to give them an advance, because of the near opening of the Exposition, of $2 a week. We objected to longer being compelled to hire people from the union agency, also to putting the union tag on our bread. We not only had to pay for those tags, but had also to put them on, all of which, so far as we are concerned, was an unnecessary expense. The tag, so far as I was able to discover, never did us any good. In fact I know that a great many women objected to it."

BUSINESS RIVALRY AIDS STRIKERS.

Eugene Vallens Employs Cigarmakers Who Quit Berriman Bros.

Eighty men, women, and boys, cigarmakers, who are on a strike at Berriman Bros.' factory, No. 198 Kinzie street, for higher wages are finding no difficulty in securing plenty of work at the highest market wages at the cigar factory of Eugene Vallens & Co., and hereon hangs a story. When the cigarmakers struck four weeks ago in Vallens' factory the strikers gave a ball to help their cause, at West Twelfth Street Turner Hall. Berriman Bros., a rival firm, not only contributed heavily to the ball but gave employment to the strikers as well. Vallens settled his strike and his men are now all back at work. Berriman Bros.' people struck. A committee of strikers called at Vallens' factory and asked for work. Though the quota was full benches were at once improvised and work given to the entire contingent.

The waiters in hotels and restaurants announce that they intend to secure better wages or strike. They say they will first increase their membership and make their organization more compact; that they made good wages during the World's Fair time, but that many of their members have been idle a good part of the time since; that waiters who are now making $7 a week are considered exceedingly well paid. A great mass-meeting will be held to express and to publish their grievances just before the strike is ordered.

A general strike on all the tugs engaged in towing in the Chicago River is said to be under consideration. A week ago all the tug companies joined in making a general reduction of 10 per cent in wages from Captains to cooks. Committees have been appointed to confer with the tug lines, with the hope of having wages restored. Yesterday one of the committees waited upon Capt. J. L. Higgie, President of the Vessel Owners' Towing company. After listening to the demands of the committee, Capt. Higgie said: "Strike, if you want to. We would make more money out running just now than in doing business. If you strike I will go away to Florida for awhile and wait until you get tired."

PETER SCHOENHOFEN'S BIG FORTUNE.

Executor Theurer Renders an Accounting of the Millionaire's Wealth.

An accounting of funds collected in the Peter Schoenhofen estate was filed in the Probate Court yesterday by Joseph Theurer, the exeutor. The amounts collected aggregate $2,048,457. This includes Chicago City bonds, $20,000; Cook County bonds, $15,000; and Chicago and Northwestern stock, $20,000. Also 7,937 ordinary shares in Peter Schoenhofen Brewing company, $385,738; 14,918 preference shares, $725,014; and 1,616 debenture bonds, $785,376. Among the moneys paid out were these bequests: Frauen Verein des Deutscher Altenheim, $10,000; Alexian Brothers' Hospital, $10,000; Ulich Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, $5,000; St. Luke's Free Hospital, $4,000; Chicago Foundlings' Home, $3,000; United Hebrew Charities, $3,000; Old People's Home, $3,000; Chicago Home for Incurables, $2,000; Newsboys and Bootblacks, $2,000; American Educational Aid Society, $2,000; Chicago Home for the Friendless, $2,000; Chicago Orphan Asylum, $2,000; German Hospital, $8,000; Guardian Angel Orphan

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at his residence, 3441 t of Margaret and father erson and Mrs. Ida M. troit and Grand Haven

Crawford, May 9, at the Crawford, No. 357 West rs.

es, 1059 Blue Island-av., loved wife of Daniel Ca- Friday, May 11, at 9:30 where high mass will be ages to Calvary.

., May 10, 1894, Mrs. Ab- at year; mother of Mr.

nce, 65 E. Ohio-st., Ann ed wife of James Garrity, , to the Cathedral of the ages to Calvary. Friends

Helland. Funeral from an-av., Saturday at 2 p.

4, Oscar George, son of ed 10 days.

Ellen Moore, at her d avenue. Funeral May Church, thence by car-

wife of the Rev. L. J. the Rev. J. D. Severing- and Island, Neb., May 9. ral private from the resi-

of consumption, Annie, lliam and Catherine Sun- ate of Chicago, aged 15 Funeral 2 p. m. Friday Mount Hope.

ved daughter of Officer ney (nee Donohue), aged Saturday, May 12, at 2 3554 Fifth-av., to Nativity to Union Depot, cars to

seth Schaub, beloved wife 78 years. Funeral notice

sidence, No. 518 Sixty- rtin V. B. Van Arsdale, and 28 days, husband of ndale, adopted father of Mrs. Mabel, and Charles Van at 2:30 p. m.

late residence, 1532 W. eth. Beloved wife of Saturday, 12th inst., ease copy. Friends in-

home in Morgan Park, band of Caroline Mary eral Saturday, May 12, at Woods Cemetery.

ASSOCIATION.

g Association

HE TRACK.)

ting, 1894.

ending June 22.

y, Rain or Shine.

mmence at 2:15 p. m.

oreign Races

O TRACK in 35 Minutes. ntral leave Randolph-st. Station, at 9:45 a. m., 1 p. m., 1:30 p. m., and ifth-av. and 12th, 23d-st., 3 p. m. Regular train leaving stops within two blocks of ave the racetrack at 4:45 ge the races; last train ge Q. special trains leave m., 1:05 p. m., 1:35 p. m., ial stations. Returning 3:00 p. m. and after the rip, both roads, 25c. grand stand, $1.00. Sea- nadnock Block.

TORIUM.

Tomorrow Evening at 8:15 OF THE SEASON.

ESTRA, Under the Direction of

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OMAS.

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Frohman.

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Lincoln-sts.

lay at 3:45.

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RASS.	Saturday.
eat Comp'y,	
in EAST LYNNE.	

T—Will J. Davis.

nd Halsted-sts.

RMANCES OF MAN. A DRAMA OF THE HOUR.

e and Great Cast. ELOW. Seats ready.

USIC HALL.

ERNOON AT 2:30.

VNY

nd Duet, } LOHENGRIN. stead, }

and $1.

SENDS IN HIS DRAFT.

L. J. MORRISON GIVES HIS VIEWS ON THE UNION PACIFIC.

He Sends the House Committee a Long Communication Embodying His Opinions and the Draft for an Act to Provide for the Payment of Bonds Issued in Aid of the Pacific Railroads—Meeting of Western Presidents Urged—Central Traffic Association Regulates Rates.

NEW YORK, May 10.—In pursuance of a notice to L. J. Morrison, a member of the New York bar, that the House Committee on Pacific Railroads would hear a presentation of the views he represents regarding the Union Pacific railroad, he has sent to the committee a lengthy communication embodying his views and inclosing the draft for an act entitled, "A bill to provide for payment of the United States 6 per cent bonds issued in aid of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific railroads, with the proceeds of the government mortgages, placed on the railroads for that purpose." He says that relations between the United States and the Union Pacific railway are treated in the bill from a purely business standpoint.

His proposition seems to be a reply to the plans of the Attorney-General and the Reorganization committee, and appears to be the first suggestion in favor of sustaining the full claim of the government, it being understood that Mr. Morrison's clients are willing to purchase the government mortgages. He says the bill proposes that the government shall realize from its property rights in the railroads the funds necessary for the payment of the United States 6 per cent subsidy bonds with interest, to accomplish which it authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to assign the government mortgages for cash. The act enables the company to issue its bonds, to be secured by an assignment of the government mortgages to trustees, the company's bond and stock holders to have the first privilege of subscribing to the company's bonds, the total amount receivable being the total amount of net liability of the company, being the principal and interest of the said bonds, less the sinking fund. Mr. Morrison argues that the property affords to security holders a desirable investment, as at 2 per cent on $85,000,000 only $1,700,000 would be required for interest, which is less than one-half the minimum earnings of the main lines. The other half of those earnings would then be applicable to the payment of interest of their own present union securities, or the holders of the bonds could pay themselves 4 per cent on the same amount of new bonds out of the net earnings of the government divisions. In addition they could give to themselves a new general mortgage on their "system" of branch lines, and other property which they now offer to the government; or if they did not choose to take up the first mortgages with their own subscriptions they could renew them at 5 per cent or as a prior lien with a long time bond and the government would at once accept its claim capitalized and paid over, and thus sever all connections with the company. The company would thereupon enjoy full latitude in financing as well as in its general corporate affairs.

The transfer of the government interest upon full payment is the primary purpose of the bill. In aid thereof and in addition thereto it provides for a foreclosure proceeding in the interest of any one who may become the owner of the government liens. In case the bond and stock holders of the Union Pacific railway company do not avail themselves of the favorable terms for redemption provided in this bill, and the government thereupon forecloses, the importance of the judicial facilities is much accentuated.

MEETING OF PRESIDENTS IS URGED.

Heroic Measures Necessary to Stop Western Freight War.

There were few new developments in the Western freight rate war yesterday. The rates dropped to such low figures the day before that none of the roads cared to make any further reductions. No such general demoralization in freight rates as prevails at present has existed for many years. Every traffic association west of Chicago is completely paralyzed. The Presidents and managers of the various roads are much worried, for they feel if the present troubles are not speedily settled the business for this year will be completely ruined, and many of the now solvent roads will be forced into bankruptcy. President Marvin Hughitt of the Chicago and Northwestern addressed a communication yesterday to the Presidents of the various roads, urging them to meet as soon as possible and take steps whereby further demoralization in rates can be prevented and tariff rates maintained. It is probable the Presidents will meet early next week to take action in the matter. Much depends upon the position President George Gould will take. It is generally admitted his Missouri Pacific road is responsible for most of the trouble. In view of the heavy reduction in rates to and from Missouri River points and points west of the Missouri the Iowa Commissioners have been requested to lower the local Iowa tariffs to protect the interests of Iowa merchants and shippers. Flour rates from St. Paul to Boston, via Soo line, have been cut to 17½, and the all-rail lines are considering the advisability of making a corresponding reduction.

FINISHED CONSIDERABLE BUSINESS.

Rates Regulated by Central Traffic Association Freight Committee.

Considerable work was done by the General Freight committee of the Central Traffic Association, which has been in session at Commissioner Blanchard's office in the Monadnock Building for the last two days. It was decided to recommend to the trunk lines that the following articles be added to the special iron list: Rolling coulters or rolling coulter blades in packages, L. C. L. and C. L.; harrow disks in packages, L. C. L. and C. L.; stove castings in boxes or barrels; wedges, iron or steel, in boxes or casks; lasts, iron, N. O. S., in boxes, barrels, or casks. Requests for the inclusion in the special iron list of the following articles were also considered, but were declined: Steel seats for agricultural implements, steel plow beams, pumps, and hay tools. David Brown, General Freight Agent of the Chicago and Grand Trunk, was appointed a member of the Iron and Oil committees and J. W. Loud of the Committee on Resolutions with Trunk Lines. It was agreed that the usual concession of free return of all exhibits, except horses, should be accorded on exhibits shown at the Illinois State Fair. The Classification committee was authorized to make a carload rating at fourth class on hardware. It was agreed that the milling in transit rules should be amended to include the privileges of billing mixed carloads of the products covered by milling in transit rules, it being understood that where mixed products are loaded the rate applicable upon the higher class to govern on the carload shipments. It was decided to make a uniform charge of $2.50 per ton on ice used in reicing cars in transit. The following rates on agricultural implements were agreed upon: From Buffalo to Chicago and Joliet, 15 cents; to East St. Louis, 18½ cents; to Cairo, 21 cents; to Cincinnati, 13 cents; to New Albany, 15 cents. Rates on sewer pipe in carloads to Chicago were established as follows: From Akron district, 10 cents; Mahoning Valley, 11 cents; Uhrichsville and Canal Dover, 10 cents; Wheeling district, 13 cents; Nelsonville and Haydenville, 10 cents; Augola, N. Y., 13 cents; Zanesville, 10 cents; and Columbus, O., 10 cents.

REFUSE TO PRO-RATE ANY LONGER.

Western Roads Will Charge Local Rates on Eastern Through Business.

The Western roads are agreed that they will no longer allow the Eastern trunk lines to exact a toll of from two cents to four cents per 100 pounds of the through rates for so-called arbitraries and terminal charges before proceeding with the Western lines. A few weeks ago the Western roads decided not to participate in arbitraries and terminal charges exacted by the lines east of Buffalo on shipments from Mississippi River points, Louisiana to Dubuque inclusive, and points in Illinois, and that they would insist upon receiving full proportions of the through tariff rates. Subsequently the Eastern lines notified their Western connections that they would not accept business on the terms set forth above. The Western roads interested in the business from Mississippi River points have now agreed to stop prorating with the Eastern lines and they were notified yesterday that, taking effect May 22, Western roads will withdraw all through tariffs on grain and other commodities from territory above named to Buffalo and points east thereof, and that hereafter they will charge local rates on all through shipments to junctions with the Eastern roads. It is claimed by the Western roads that the exaction of from 2 cents to 4 cents of the through rate for arbitraries and terminal charges by the Eastern lines before prorating left no margin of profit to the Western roads, and the amount grabbed by the Eastern roads amounted often to more than accrued to Western roads on hauls of 75 miles to 200 miles.

Adjusting Passenger Rates.

NEW YORK, May 10.—[Special.]—Matters of importance were discussed at a meeting of the Executive committee of the Trunk Line Association today. The passenger traffic between New York and Buffalo, both eastward and westward, was considered in all its bearings and satisfactory arrangements were finally made for the maintenance of standard rates. All of the roads in the Trunk Line Association now stand pledged to live up to the new agreement. The through passenger traffic between New York and Chicago is assuming a satisfactory shape so far as the trunk lines are concerned. Another subject discussed was that of east-bound lake and rail rates, but no conclusion was reached.

Bosworth Appointed Receiver.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 10.—[Special.]—Judge Allen has entered an order in the United States Circuit Court appointing C. H. Bosworth of this city, one of the receivers of the Jacksonville Southeastern line, as receiver of the Litchfield, Carrollton and Western railroad, which was formerly a part of that system. The road runs from Barnett, Montgomery County, through Carlinsville and Carrollton to Columbiana, Greene County. The receiver was appointed at the request of the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit company of Pennsylvania.

Opposed to Low Freight Rates.

DENVER, Colo., May 10.—The extreme cut in freight rates from Eastern and Southern points is demoralizing local business and under threats to close every manufacturing establishment in the State or compel a severe reduction in wages. To meet the emergency the directors of the Manufacturers' Exchange have undertaken the organization of a Freight Protective Association composed of all business men who receive freight, the object of which shall be to pool all freight and apportion it fairly among the railroads.

Indiana Railroad Sale.

NEW YORK, May 10.—[Special.]—All the real estate, real and personal, corporate rights and franchises of the old Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield railroad company were sold today at auction to George Sherman, who represented the first mortgage bondholders, for $1,800,000. Mr. Sherman deposited $60,000 in cash with the trustees to bind the contract. The sale was ordered by the Superior Court of Marion County, Ind.

Railway Notes.

The Pennsylvania company, operating the Massillon and Cleveland railroad, is reported as now making preparations to tap the rich northwestern portion of the Massillon, O., coal district.

A decision was rendered yesterday by Judge Ellison in the Missouri State Circuit Court at Lancaster, Mo., in the Keokuk and Western railway tax cases, which defeats the collection of some $500,000 in taxes.

The Board of Arbitrators, to whom the Minneapolis and St. Louis railway appealed from the decision of the Minneapolis Passenger Association, has reversed the decision of the association. The matter at issue was the alleged sale of fourteen clergymen at less than tariff rate.

General Managers of the Chicago and Ohio River roads met at the Great Northern yesterday and ratified the resolutions passed by the General Passenger Agents the day before. The General Passenger Agents are now at work perfecting the details of the new pooling agreement.

General Passenger Agents of Chicago east-bound roads have taken no action in the matter of organizing the east-bound passenger pool. Two of the roads—Chicago and Erie and Chicago and Grand Trunk—have not yet determined whether they will join the pool or not. Until they arrive at a decision nothing can be done.

No action was taken by the Western roads yesterday regarding the new agreement for the maintenance of passenger rates and the settlement of existing troubles, a full abstract of which was published in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The Santa Fe has not yet announced what position it proposes to take in regard to the proposed agreement. It is expected that advices will be on hand from President Reinhart when the meeting convenes again at 10 o'clock this morning.

CLAIM THEIR FLOUR IS COUNTERFEITED.

Pillsbury-Washburn Company Asks an Injunction Against Alleged Imitators.

The Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills company of Minneapolis filed a bill in the Circuit Court yesterday asking an injunction against Ephraim Hewitt, a flour dealer at No. 255 Lake street, and L. F. Pillsbury of La Grange to restrain them from selling flour under the name of one of Pillsbury's brands. The bill says the damage already inflicted on the Pillsbury-Washburn company by the selling by misrepresentation of the alleged inferior article is $500,000. Subpœnas have been served on Mr. Hewitt and L. F. Pillsbury requiring them to show why the injunction should not be granted.

Sues for Her Husband's Policy.

Pauline Jacobus of Edgerton, Wis., brought suit in the United States Circuit Court yesterday against the Knights Templars' and Masons' Life Indemnity company to recover $5,000 insurance on the life of her husband, Oscar L. Jacobus. Mrs. Jacobus alleges in her bill that March 14, 1893, her husband received notice from the company that an assessment of $18 was due on his policy. The assessment was not paid, and in time he was notified that the policy had lapsed. He was then notified by the company that he could undergo a medical examination and take out a new policy. This he did, and May 5, 1893, mailed his application with the result of the medical examination to the company. Mrs. Jacobus says the documents with a postoffice money order for the deferred payment were received by the company May 6. May 7 her husband died suddenly of an abdominal complaint. The company has refused to pay the policy on the ground that the deceased had not restored his membership in the company.

Court Notes.

In a Circuit Court suit commenced yesterday T. E. Griffin filed an attachment against the Bank of Minneapolis for $500, which he claims the bank owes him for information which led to the arrest of Philip M. Scheig, its defaulting paying teller. Griffin is a traveling agent for the Queen and Crescent route.

Wolf & Co. of Philadelphia filed a petition in the County Court yesterday to declare a certain business transaction of Jacob Thein a voluntary assignment for the benefit of his creditors. Thein has a large furniture store on Wabash avenue. The petitioners are creditors of Thein to the amount of $550.

The question of drainage for Mount Olivet and Mount Greenwood Cemeteries was the issue of a suit yesterday in Judge Tuthill's court. Several farmers out in the Town of Worth got an injunction some time ago preventing the draining of the cemeteries into the stream known as Stone Creek. Now the cemetery authorities and Catholic clergy of Chicago have the injunction dissolved and the proceedings dismissed. Counsel for the cemeteries and the Town of Worth told the court yesterday the objections to the proposed sewer were the fancies of unscientific men.

Court Calls for Today.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—Nos. 4,246, 5,529, 8,594, 159, and 4,004.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Nos. 5,214, 6,054, 4,828, 5,058, and 687.

JUDGE SMITH—Nos. 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, and 34.

JUDGE STEIN—Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10.

JUDGE EWING—Nos. 290, 14, 18, and 21.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Trial call—Terms Nos. 1,464, 1,500, 1,639, 1,645, 1,646, 1,647, 1,696, 1,699, 1,704, 1,705, 1,750, 1,765, and 1,764.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Trial call—Terms Nos. 1,721, 1,904, 8,089, 1,900, 1,802, 1,476, 1,903, 10,609, 139,496, 1,988, 2,011, 2,013, 2,016, 2,018, 2,019, 2,020, 2,022, 7,645, 3,283½. No. 1,305 on trial.

JUDGE BLANKE—Trial call—Term Nos. 2,997, 949, 3,000, 3,049, 3,050, 3,052, 3,057, 3,110, and 146,584. No. 1,855 on trial.

JUDGE GOGGIN—Trial call—Term Nos. 2,580, 2,626, 2,693, 2,635, 2,632, 1,791, 2,690, 2,692, 7,988, 2,695, 2,579, 1,079, and 1,080. No. 2,573 on trial.

JUDGE BURKE—Trial call—Term Nos. 1,558, 1,825, 4,485, 4,493, 4,533, 4,566, 4,605, 4,640, 4,650, 4,667. No. 561 on trial.

JUDGE BAKER—Trial call—Term Nos. 6,122, 8,488, 9,154, 14,962, 9,411, 9,417, 9,433, 9,445, 9,950, and 9,479.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—No. 125,347 on trial.

JUDGE ADAMS—Trial call—Term Nos. 4,286, 6,729, 7,231, 7,257, 7,278, 4,052, 4,053, 4,054, 7,333, 7,340, 7,360, 7,362, 7,375, 3,781, 6,690, 5,786, 4,149, 5,627, 564, 5,933, 747, 5,876, 6,985, and 7,418. No. 7,205 on trial.

JUDGE FREEMAN—No. 156,388 and 2,572 on trial.

JUDGE DUNNE—Trial call—Term Nos. 3,932, 4,098, 3,425, 4,684, 4,447, 4,478, 4,558, 4,707, 4,325, 4,830, 1,084. No. 944 on trial.

JUDGE WINDES—Trial call—Term Nos. 5,797, 6,993, 6,931, 2,754, 2,856, and 9,080.

JUDGE SCALES (County Court)—No. 11,599, 11,601, 13,363, 11,395, 10,931, 11,522, 11,267.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT (Probate Court)—General business.

JUDGE SEARS—(Criminal Court, Branch No. 1) —Motions for new trials.

JUDGE CHETLAIN—(Branch No. 2)—Nos. 3,341, 2,648.

JUDGE PAYNE—(Branch No. 3)—Nos. 3,189, 3,191, 3,062, 3,065, 3,077, 3,110, 3,117, 3,120, 3,125.

JUDGE HANECY—(Branch No. 4)—Nos. 541, 602, 693, 698, 719, 781, 708, 826, 1,871, 1,408, 1,548, 1,517.

JUDGE GROSSCUP—(United States)—Law. No. 28 on trial.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 10.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court today the following decisions were filed: J. E. Curtis vs. C. Gutz, appellant, Calhoun District, reversed; State vs. Silas Ean, defendant, Winneshiek District, affirmed; Lindsay, Sallinger & Co., appellants, vs. O. W. Carpenter, Carroll District, affirmed; Sylvester Phillips et al., vs. Jessie G. Phillips et al., appellants, Tama District, affirmed; B. F. Herr et al., appellants, vs. William R. Herr et al., Cedar District, affirmed.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPERTY were filed at more than $1,000 were filed for record Thursday, May 10, 1894:

Arlington-place, 309 e of N. Clark-st., n f. 25x98. April 28 (Title Guarantee and Trust company to H. J. Lystad).....$ 5,200

W. Madison-st., 175 e of Homan-av., n f. 25x191. April 28 (J. L. Hoffman to E. S. Cummings).....18,000

Same property, April 30 (E. S. Cummings to F. E. Hoffman &c.).....18,000

Carpenter-road, n e cor N. 59th-place, w f. 50 x125, March 21 (P. Russell to M. Von Thesen).....1,000

Campbell-av., 49½ s of Homer-st., w f. 24 6-10x72, May 5 (O. Thorsen to C. Redman).....2,450

Michigan-av., s e cor Sawyer-av., w fr. 32x125, March 3 (C. B. Sawyer to J. Boomer).....1,200

103d-st., 400 e of Stewart-av., s f. 37½x125. April 21 (R. D. Vandermeer to P. Tanis).....1,300

Morgan-st., n e cor. 102d-st., e f. 53x120, with other ppty, May 1 (W. C. Walker to A. H. Walker).....3,900

Greenwood-av., n w cor 92d-st., e fr. 98x124, May 7 (F. W. Griffin to A. F. Letherman).....2,600

Wood-st., 150 n of 89th-st., w f. 200x125, with other ppty, May 8 (F. W. Griffin to A. F. Letherman).....4,400

Winneconna-av., 476 w of 70th-st., w f. 41x125, May 1 (C. B. Egglestor to E. M. Meaid).....6,500

S. St. Louis-av., 125 s of 18th-st., e f. 50x125, May 9 (D. C. Ames to A. Kluge).....1,700

Greenwood-av., 425 s of 63d-st., e f. 25x151, May 7 (A. J. Stevens to E. S. Warren).....1,937

Justine-place, 166 n of 69th-st., e f. 75x122, May 1 (P. Von Der Hack to G. H. Hesse).....1,400

624-et. 295 e of Peoria-st., s f. 39x125. May 6 (F. N. Barney to O. A. Tappen).....4,000

Greenwood-av., 160 s of 54th-st., e f. 50x164, May 4 (A. Moore to H. Dupuy).....11,500

Tracy-av., 344 n of Graylock, e f. 23x125, May 4 (A. J. Thomas to H. M. Walker).....2,000

Evanston-av., 505 s of 86th-st., e f. 25x125, March 13 (A. Scherie to F. F. Rothenberg).....2,200

Same property, May 8 (F. F. Rothenberg to W. E. Meder).....2,200

Block 21, bet 64th and 65th-sts, and Leavitt and Cooper-sts., May 4 (William C. to J. J. Mitchell).....11,175

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Cor. Robey.....C. E. BUTTON.
Cor. Francisco.....F. H. KELLETT.

HARRISON STREET—
Cor. California avenue.....SLAUGHTER'S PHAR.
750.....C. E. REISS.
Cor. Oakley.....A. GOETSCH.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—
80.....B. H. HANKE.
334.....JOHN F. COLEMAN.

NORTH AVENUE—
228.....SCHROLL'S PHARMACY.
Cor. Cleveland.....A. M. REIS.

CLYBOURN AVENUE—
Cor. Fullerton.....H. F. KRUEGER.

CLARK STREET—
Cor. Ohio.....H. J. BATE.
Cor. Chestnut.....WHITE BROS.
Cor. Division.....R. WEBER.
Cor. Goethe.....R. E. RHODE.
Cor. North avenue.....HENRY GOETZ.
Cor. Center.....S. B. DILDE.
Cor. Webster.....FRANK SCHRAGE.
1127.....C. F. HASELOH.
Cor. Halsted.....BAKER & MASON.

NORTH HALSTED STREET—
Cor. Garfield-av.....WILLIAM J. VOLTMER.

OAK STREET—
Cor. Ohio.....C. A. STORER & CO.
Cor. Bellevue place.....C. V. KLOCK.

OAK STREET—
Cor. Townsend.....A. J. WESSERMAN.

WELLS STREET—
Cor. Ontario.....J. A. THOMAS.
Cor. Oak.....B. G. DORSANCE & CO.
Cor. Schiller.....F. SCHMELING.
Cor. Division.....H. E. AHLBORN.
Cor. Eugenie.....DINET & DELFOSSE.

ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Addison.....R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland.....HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nice.)

STATE STREET—
Cor. Chestnut.....A. MARTEN.
2026.....C. W. SILVER.

LINCOLN AVENUE—
224.....HENRY SCHALLER.
Cor. Wrightwood.....H. W. WYHE.
Cor. Belden.....F. B. LEONARD.
702.....A. HVID.
1152.....BEHNKEN BROS.
Cor. (N. E.) Fullerton.....L. F. BARLOW.

LARRABEE STREET—
Cor. Center.....HERMAN FBY.

SHEFFIELD AVENUE—
845.....A. N. BOE.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—
63d and Stewart-av.....E. T. STOWITZ.
66th and Wentworth.....H. J. HOUGHTON.
69th and Stewart-av.....E. G. BINZ & CO.

SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—
Cor. Vincennes av. and Body Island tracks.....} L. E. PENBERTHY.

RAVENSWOOD.....A. E. BIERSTEDT.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH NEAR THE Lexington Hotel; initials D. K. Reward on return to office Lexington Hotel, 22d and Michigan-av.

LOST—BAY HORSE, END SPRING BUGGY, rubber trimmed harness. Crossman's Livery, 416 West Randolph-st.

STRAYED—LARGE ENGLISH MASTIFF dog, yellow color; named Cæsar. Good reward if returned to 62 Lincoln-av.

FOUND—A DIAMOND STUD; OWNER CAN have same by proving property. Address, giving full description, B 145, Tribune office.

LOST—TUESDAY, A GOLD MEDAL WITH FOLlowing inscription: "Awarded to Miss Nellie Cronin for literature June 26, 1891." Address 3707 S. Halsted-st.

LOST—DAY BOOK AND LEDGER ON C., M. AND St. P. suburban train Wednesday a. m. between Indiana-st. and Union depot; liberal reward. PATTERSON WALLER, Ashland Block.

LOST—NEAR PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE, LAST week, turquois heart and gold bead necklace. Liberal reward if returned to 287 Irving-av.

LOST—SMALL DIAMOND STUD, VALUED AS a gift; will pay finder whatever they consider just. H. F. LUCAS, 276 South Franklin-st.

LOST—SILVER GLOVE BUTTON, J-2-L. RETurn to 934 Monadnock. Reward.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—ON EASY PAYMENTS AT CASH prices. Everything to clothe yourself and family. Everything to furnish your home. Dress goods, trimmings, capes, wraps, jackets, silk waists, and suits; also

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT— THE GROVELAND.

FLATS FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, IN THE MOST ELEGANTLY APPOINTED AND FINISHED FIREPROOF APARTMENT BUILDING IN CHICAGO.

PRICES HAVE BEEN MADE EXTREMELY LOW

Electric lights, steam heat, refrigerator service, janitor, and bell-boy service without extra charge.

The additional service and conveniences obtained will make a difference of at least $15 per month in rent as compared with that of other flat buildings.

All flats have gas ranges, stationary laundry tubs with devices for steaming clothes, drying apparatus, refrigerators cooled by brine pumped through pipes from basement, gas grates, elegant mantels, beautiful hardwood finish, and polished hardwood floors.

The halls are all tiled and finished with a rich marble wainscoting. The main entrance finished in costly polished granite with ornamental mosaic work. Convenient and handsome public reception-rooms on each floor. Stairways entirely of iron and marble. Fire walls separate the flats from each other. The elevators are of the best models and run night and day.

The building is delightfully located on the lake shore, only twelve minutes' ride from the business center by Illinois Central trains from 31st-st., one block distant. Cottage Grove-av. cable cars within a block.

Furnished rooms with service $15 per month and upwards.

A fine restaurant, under the supervision of a competent chef, forms one of the features of the house. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet.

W. W. SOMES, Manager.

TO RENT— THE WAUKESHA.

Location 64th-st and Grace-av.; flats 5, 6, and 7 rooms; $25 to $40 per month, including steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, gas and electric fixtures, shades, janitor service, etc; the building is modern in every respect and flats are ready for occupancy; free rent to May 1; take lift. Cent trains to 63d-st. or elevated trains to Stony Island-av.; either station is only a little over a block from the Waukesha; fast trains on Ill. Cent. make the trip in 16 minutes.

H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

P. S.—On and after June 1 the fast trains on the Ill. Cent. will run to Randolph-st., as well as to Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—BY D. H. TOLMAN, 124 E. WASHington-st.—7 and 8-room flats, 191 and 193 32d-st., near Prairie-av., all modern improvements; light all round; janitor service included. $40; 2d-story, $35. 3d-story 7 and 8-room flats, 348 and 350 Paulina-st., corner York, $27.50 to $32.50. Large brick house, 227 Loomis-st., cor. Vernon Park-pl.; put in perfect condition throughout; rent low. H. D. Ice, 6380 Cl ement-av., Park Manor, hot water heat; own gas machine; rent, $35. 216 and 220 Dickey-av., 4-room flats, $8 to $9 per month. Nos. 625, 629, and 101 Edgewood-av., 4 and 6-room cottages, $10 and $12, and others; all for sale at bargains.

TO RENT—"THE TREMONT APARTMENTS," 524 and Cottage Grove-av., overlooking Washington Park and the boulevards; the most desirable and healthful portion of the city; 3 to 7 rooms; $25 to $40 per month, including electric lights, elevators, janitor service, steam heat, hot water, laundry, gas ranges, refrigerators, bell-boy service, and every convenience to be found in a first-class apartment building; fine cafe at moderate prices. Call at the building or on L. B. SMITH & BRO., 3947 Cottage Grove-av., corner Drexel-blvd.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW STEAM HEATED 7-room flats; $40 and $47.50 for corner Calumet-av. and 24th-st.; 3-story and basement can be used; elevator and electric light; also fifth floor in same building. Ivan Nest & Co.

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STEAM LAUNDRY, WELL EQUIPPED; WILL sell half interest. WAIDE, 1115 Chamber Commerce.

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WANTED—MAN TO TAKE HALF IN INTEREST IN established office enterprise; $600 required; large returns. Address B 168, Tribune office.

$500 STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES TO SELL, or exchange for rooming or boarding house, house, $600 and the services of a good man in the grocery business; salary $18 per week; money secured. $700 buys grocery stand that is doing a business of $15 a day. See our list.

KEYES & CO., 167 Dearborn-st., R. 713.

$650 BUYS THE FINEST CIGAR STORE ON the South side, new established; fine fixtures; good trade. A. SCHACHNER, 79 Dearborn-st., R. 338, Unity Bldg.

$4,000 CASH WILL BUY ESTABLISHED wine business, bar, and restaurant, centrally located; will bring a few months hence double the money; long lease, low rent, easy conditions; good showing even in these hard times; cannot sell California property, so have to sacrifice this; no agents. Address B 128, Tribune office.

$100,000 FOR $3,500—THE OPPORTUNITY is offered any one having above amount to invest (which amount will be refunded) to get on the ground floor in a company now forming. This is not only an unusual but an honest offer, and will near the closest investigation; the business is on a staple product having an enormous daily consumption, of which the company will have exclusive control; particulars will be given at interview, which may be had by calling on J. H. H., 3d floor, 228 Wabash-av., between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOOD second-hand safes; low prices. 52 Wabash-av.

SECOND-HAND SAFES BOUGHT AND SOLD. 58 Fifth-av. CHARLES SCOTT, 58 Dearborn-st.

COME AND SEE OUR $16, $18, AND $20 OAK curtain desks. The leading prices of today. Revolving chairs, $2.50 to $5. City Office Furniture Co., 95 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE SALOON FURNITURE. 1443 State-st.

SHOWCASES AT COST—WALLCASES, COUNters, tables, etc., at equally low prices; also some sectional office partitions unit; all kinds of store and office fixtures made to order. CHAS. F. KADE & CO., Mgrs., 216 E. Lake-st.

WANTED—ROLL-TOP DESKS, COPY PRESS, safe; for cash; for consistent furnishing suite of offices; give description and bottom cash prices. Address B 151, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE—

The copartnership heretofore existing between A. F. Fisher and John E. Case, under the firm name of A. F. Fisher & Company, wholesale lumber, at 35th and Iron-sts., Chicago, Illinois, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. John E. Case having retired and having sold all his interest in the stock, in trade, and chattel property of said firm to A. F. Fisher. The business will be continued at the same place under the same name of A. F. Fisher & Company, to whom all correspondence and remittances for the dissolved copartnership should be addressed.

Chicago, Ill., May 1st, 1894.

AUGUSTUS F. FISHER,
JOHN E. CASE.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS. OLD GOLD watches. J. M. BREDT & CO., 609 Columbus Bldg., 103 State-st. Diamonds and watches at wholesale.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid. Refinery, 353 W. Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PORTABLE ENGINE 6 to 10 h. p. Call 39 West Washington.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—973 WASHINGTON-BLVD., 1ST FLAT, $28; will give special terms to A1 tenant; 1½ blocks from elevated station; in splendid condition, fine gilt paper, porcelain bath, good plumbing and sewerage, electric bells, speaking tubes, nice gas fixtures and mantels, screens, cellar, etc.; new stone front building; open every day; key 2d floor. M. A. WELLS, 84 Washington-st.

TO RENT—709 JACKSON-BLVD., 10-ROOM MODern house and barn, $45.

447 Ogden-av., 6-room 3d-floor flat, $20.50.

413 Ogden-av., 6-room 3d-floor flat, $18.

861 W. Lake-st., 6-room 2d-floor flat, $20.

145 Park-av., cor. Lincoln, 5 rooms, 1st flat, $25.

GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 771 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—129 PEORIA-ST., COR. OF J. Adams, 2d flat; all light rooms, 3-story brick building, good plumbing and sewerage, newly decorated, gas, bath, hot water boiler, screens, good cellar; special terms to A1 tenant; key 313 W. Monroe-st. M. A. WELLS, 84 Washington-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—GOOD RETAIL STORE IN BANDMcNally Building. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT used as a wholesale wine business; barn for horses; rent cheap. 142 Fifth-av.

FOR RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 366 Wabash-av.; rent reasonable. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 709 Chamber of Commerce.

North Side.

FOR RENT— 636 Wells-st., fine store; choice location; hot water heat; good place for any business; rent, including basement, $50 per month.

MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE—388 NORTH CLARK-ST. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

FOR RENT—STORE, 85 CHICAGO-AV., SUITable for any purpose.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—STORE HOUSE IN THE HEART of the business center of Knoxville, Tenn. For peculiar particulars inquire of E LOEB, 1102 Woman's Temple, city.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND SALESROOMS IN THE Owen Electric Belt Bldg., s. e. cor. State and Adams-sts.; all sizes and prices; rooms $10, $15, $23, $25, $30, $50, $100, $150, $250; elegant large corner rooms on 2d and 4th floors; passenger and freight elevators, steam heat, fine entrance, etc.

H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES— In the Garden City Block, northwest corner of Randolph-st. and 5th-av.; suitable for manufactures agents. We have a few first-class offices which can be rented cheap; of good size; splendid light; heated by steam; first-class passenger and freight elevators. For further particulars apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., Room 208, in the building.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE OFFICES ON the tenth floor, Rookery Building, facing on Adams-st. and overlooking the park. Rooms

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CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH ONLY. A 2-story and basement flat building, pressed brick, stone trimmed front; contains 6 rooms each; bath and closets; lot 37½x125 ft.; value $11,000; incumbrance, $6,300; will sell equity for $1,750.

F. D. HALL, Room 3, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A SACRIFICE FOR READY CASH— I sold one of my lots April 19 for $550. It cost me $700. Will sell the one adjoining (equally good) if taken this week for $450, one-fifth down, balance in easy monthly payments. Address B 356, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH ONLY. A 24-flat building, pressed brick and stone, value $76,000; mortgage $30,000; equity $45,000; will sell equity at 40c on the dollar.

F. D. HALL, Room 3, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH ONLY—TWO 2-STORY building, containing 4 flats; pressed brick, new and modern; value $12,000; mortgage $6,300; will sell equity for $2,000.

F. D. HALL, Room 3, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON BUSINESS STREET leased for 99 years; $30,000; 6 per cent.

E. C. WARE, Unity Building.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— Ellis-av., near 44th, 3 story rock face, $16,500. St. Lawrence-av., near 47th, 3-flat building, $11,500. Prairie-av., near 43d, 3-flat building, $11,000. Forrestville-av., near 43d, 2-flat building, $10,500. Ellis-av., near 43d, handsome 8-room residence, $8,000. Madison-av., near 57th, handsome 8-room residence, bargain, $7,000. Vincennes-av., near 39th, handsome 8-room residence, bargain, $7,400. Many other large and small residences not to be advertised. ALLEN, GASSETTE & DYRKE, R. 54 to 57, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN VACANT— $100 a ft.—CALUMET-AV., just north of 41st-st. $125 a ft.—WABASH-AV., e. l., near 48th-st. $210 a ft.—GRAND-BLVD., s. l., near the railroad at 40th-st. $125 a ft.—CALUMET-AV., w. f., north of Garfield-blvd. Want offer—EVANS-AV., near 45th-st.; will sell cheap. $250 a ft.—MICHIGAN-BLVD., near 47th-st.; 25 ft. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE. BARGAINS. FOR SALE. By EDWIN J. BOWES JR. & BROS., 94 La Salle. So. Park-av., res. nr. 29th; 10 r. frame, brick foundation, lot 32x110, for less than price of lot..... $5,000

Madison-av., vacant, w. f., 50x160, nr. 60th..... 125

Vincennes-av., va., e. f., 25 to 100x160, nr. 49th..... 115

Wabash-av., va., w. f., 25 or 50x160 nr. 57th..... 110

Indiana-av., va., e. f., 25 to 100x170, nr. 61st..... 90

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT 2-STORY BRICK RESidence, 8 rooms and bath, at Auburn Park; will be sold at great sacrifice to prevent foreclosure. This is a chance to get a comfortable home almost for a song.

Also 25 ft. on Prairie-av., near 68th-st., which must be sold at once.

ALLEN, GASSETTE & OPDYKE, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SOUTH PARK-AV., NORTH of Garfield-blvd., 50x200 feet. This is very choice residence property, convenient to "L" road, and overlooking Washington Park; will sell for one-third less than adjoining lots are held.

W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—N. E. COR. BERKELEY-AV. AND 100th-st.; 100x100 to alley, count elevation unexcelled for an apartment or 5 residences; positive sacrifice at $125. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—125X100 FEET, NORTH FRONT, ON P. 22d-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. W. L. BUTTERFIELD, 49 Real Estate, Room 613 First Nat'l Bldg., Chicago.

FOR SALE—$155 PER FOOT—COTTAGE GROVE Av., near 47th-st.; 50 feet. BENJ. BISSINGER, 125 La Salle-st., Room 52.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE—3119 GROVE land-av., 2-story brick; only $5,000.

GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MUST SELL—37½X155 LOT, EMER P. 22d-st., near 23d-av.; come see it and make offer. JEFFERS, 776 63d-st.

FOR SALE—$1,000—65TH-ST. LOT NEAR COTtage Grove cable. P K 104, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER—

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS, ONLY $1,000.

ON VERY EASY TERMS; MONEY LOANED TO BUILD AT 6 PER CENT WITHOUT COMMISSION.

BUY NOW; OWN YOUR HOME; RAPID TRANSIT BY ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND C. M. AND ST. P. R. R.

722 CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS NEAR LINCOLN Park, Roslyn-pl., 40x86 ft., at $180; George-av., 50 or 86x135 ft., at $175; also Belden-av. and St. James-pl., 50 ft. or more. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN CHOICE LOCATION ON N. SIDE, modern 3-story brick flat, 6, 6, and 7 rooms, worth $8,000; price $7,000. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—230 WEBSTER-AV. 4-FLAT BUILDing; 3 Bancroscas. If you must sell; see property; make offer. DOYLE, 272 Superior-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD SNAP—A LARGE modern house, choice lot, only $5,000; easy terms. J. A. WINTERS, 409 Chicago Opera-House.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY on N. P. R. east of Western-av. Over 100,000 sq. feet, with railroad switch property suitable for stone, coal, or lumber yard, or manufacturing purposes.

MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—99 YEARS; NO REVALuation.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY on EIGHT railroads—2 Eastern, 3 Western, and 3 belt lines; SWITCHING on all roads in the city; 12,500 to 245,000 square feet, with railroad switch on the property; suitable for stone, coal, or lumber yard, or manufacturing purposes.

JAMES W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— WASHINGTON-BLVD., NEAR OAKLEY-AV.

North front, 48x125 ft. to alley; price $180 a foot.

MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—S. W. CORNER WESTERN-AV. AND Congress-st., 169x77 feet to alley on south; 1 blk. of Metropolitan L station; price only $1C0 per ft.

DOTY BROS. & CO., Exclusive Agents, Madison-st. and Ogden-av.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—OR EXCHANGE— Modern house, beautifully situated property, $4,000; inc., $3,600. Call or address J. L. McKEEVER, R. 84, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SNAP—909 WARREN-AV., 9-ROOM house; lot 25x125; $4,500; the lowest price asked. SAM BROWN JR., 409 Chicago Opera-House Building.

FOR SALE—25X142 NORTH FRONT, ON ADAMSst., near St. Louis-av.; $3,250; subject to two installments. Address P J 74, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BRICK 8-ROOM HOUSE, CHEAP, ON easy terms. 195 Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOT; JACKson-blvd., near Lincoln. B 912, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—SEE 1377 CENTRAL Park-blvd.; owner on premises; want an offer.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— IDEAL SUBURBAN HOMES AT HOLLYWOOD, THE QUEEN SUBURB OF CHICAGO.

Well built, very attractive, modern 8 and 9 room houses, vestibuled halls, baths, closets, etc.; cherry, apple, crab-apple, and shade trees on the lots; prices $5,500 and $6,600; terms easy; only 23 minutes' ride on C., B. & Q. R. R.; cheap fare, picturesque surroundings, and fine improvements; houses within 1½ blocks of $5,000 depot; good schools, churches, and business houses in close proximity. Apply for fuller particulars at my main office.

S. E. GROSS, 602, 603, 604, and 605 Masonic Temple, State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT Tracy on the Hill; 11 minutes out on Rock Island road; house 11 rooms; hardwood finish, all latest and best modern improvements; water and gas; barn, carriage house, cow and chicken house; lot covered with large natural grove of trees with beautiful lawn and shrubbery; large garden planted; lot 140x300, on the corner; a decided bargain. Inquire of JOHN M. SECRIST, 407, 225 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE SUBURBAN HOME, CLOSE TO city, on C., B. and Q. R'y., for $2,000; it cost me in 1892 $3,950, and grounds have been greatly improved; boulevard, street, water and sewer in and paid for; must have $300 cash; balance to suit. Address B 357, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST HOMES IN LA Grange; price $3,500 cash; an exceptional opportunity; also a number of choice homes and lots very cheap; terms reasonable.

E. B. HULL, La Grange, Ill.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH ONLY—61 LOTS AT HINSdale, beautifully located high and dry; 15 each will buy them; not less than 20 lots to one buyer.

F. D. HALL, Room 3, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT AUSTIN—$2,750. MODERN house in first-class order; cost $4,000; lot 60x172 feet, worth $3,000. See property and make us an offer. JOS. H. POTTS, 312 S. Waller-av., Austin, Ill.

FOR SALE— A corner in Evanston, 100 by 150, with a strictly modern residence at a great bargain; might exchange. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST houses and lots. THOS. H. GALE R. 702, 84 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOUSES: $4,800, $5,250, $5,500, $6,000, $6,200, $6,500, $8,000. FRANK H. JUNE, 141 Lake-st., Oak Park, Ill.

FOR SALE—ON TERMS TO SUIT EVERYBODY, 5 new modern houses in La Grange.

C. W. RICHMOND, 94 La Salle-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE RESIDENCES WITH large grounds, Lake Forest and Ravinia; might exchange, OWNER 75 Board of Trade.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— IDEAL SUBURBAN HOMES AT HOLLYWOOD, THE QUEEN SUBURB OF CHICAGO.

Well built, very attractive, modern 8 and 9 room houses, vestibuled halls, baths, closets, etc.; cherry, apple, crab-apple, and shade trees on the lots; prices $5,500 and $6,600; terms easy; only 23 minutes' ride on C., B. & Q. R. R.; cheap fare, picturesque surroundings, and fine improvements; houses within 1½ blocks of $5,000 depot; good schools, churches, and business houses in close proximity. Apply for fuller particulars at my main office.

S. E. GROSS, 602, 603, 604, and 605 Masonic Temple, State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN—8-ROOM GOTHIC HOUSE; lot 50x180; large trees, fruits, shrubbery; $4,000. Address owner, P J 71, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$3,300 FOR "LOVELY AUSTIN" modern home, 9 rooms, good location, east front. W. B. GILBERT, 42, 94 La Salle-st.

FRUIT LANDS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE — SOME VERY choice California income orchards in best location. H. J. HANSOM & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST STOCK farms near St. Joseph, Mo., consisting of 300 acres; the buildings and improvements on said farm are worth $30,000; I also own on said farm $50,000 worth of horses, cattle, and other personal property; I will sell the personal property for 40c on the dollar cash; I will sell my equity in the farm at its true value, for ½ what it is worth, for cash.

F. D. HALL, Room 3, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING FINE FRUIT farms suitable for summer homes: 7½ acres, well fruited, with buildings, lying directly on Lake Michigan.

15 acres, well fruited, lying within 60 rods of lake.

10 acres, well fruited, on railroad, with buildings.

SCHULZ & PIXLEY, St. Joseph, Mich.

FOR SALE—I CONTROL 70,000-ACRE RANCH located 18 miles this side of Cheyenne, Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Ry.; I own on said ranch 1,330 acres in fee simple.

I will sell this ranch for cash at less than 25c on the dollar at its actual worth.

F. D. HALL, Room 3, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH ONLY—575 ACRES OF heavy timber land in Wood County, Wis.; I will sell the timber on this land at $1 per cord standing, and will throw in the land to the purchaser.

F. D. HALL, Room 3, 130 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—EAST OF FRANKLIN-ST. AND north of Polk, 50x100, to be improved by owner with a 6-story building for manufacturer who will take a long term lease at a price that will net a fair interest on value of ground and building.

HENRY J. COSGROVE & CO., Ashland Block.

WANTED—TO BUY—A 2-STORY BRICK OR frame house, north of 45th, east of State, not over $8,000 to $10,000 cash, for an immediate buyer.

MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AN IMPROVED CORNER ON THE West Side suitable for a saloon; must be on a business street (any amount). S. SCHALLMANN, 1119 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

WANTED—ALLEY "L" VACANT—WILL GIVE in payment for same good equities in choice South Side income properties. B. A. ULRICH SONS, 90 Washington-st.

WANTED—OWNERS OF IMPROVED PROPERty, whether incumbered or not, who want money, to send me their addresses; I can furnish it to any amount. Address P K 105, Tribune office.

WANTED—BEST SUBURBAN COTTAGE FOR $50 down and $25 monthly; describe and locate. Address B 112, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACRES NEAR JEFFERSON; ALSO Donnelly's Atlas of Chicago. P J 73, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

CLIENT WANTS VACANT LOTS FOR GOOD orange orchard. H. J. RANSOM & CO., 167 Dearborn.

EXCHANGE—10 ACRES 3 MILES FROM CHICAGO, with improvements, for vacant or improved on Cottage Grove-av. Address F. F. L., 49 Phillips Real Estate, Room 613 First Nat'l Bldg., Chicago.

EXCHANGE—FOR SALE—MARBLE MILL IN Tennessee; bargain. Address B 146, Tribune.

FOR EXCHANGE—TWO AND ONE-HALF ACRES clear; ripe for subdivision; want $10,000 residence deal; will pay cash difference. BRUCE, 167 Dearborn.

FOR EXCHANGE—50 FEET CLEAR VACANT, down-town, and cash, for good improved business block. E. E. GORDON & CO., 1004, 100 Washington-st.

I HAVE 80 ACRES OF LAND IN ADAMS COUNTY, Wisconsin, to trade for World's Fair furniture. Address HOLLIN, Algona, Iowa.

NEW STOCK HARDWARE TO EXCHANGE FOR real estate. 1022 Unity Building.

TO EXCHANGE—N. E. COR. RAY AND CALUmet-av.—125x125, vacant, clear, for equity in flat building or business property.

N. E. COR. ELLIS-AV. AND 54TH-PLACE, 286 feet front; will trade equity for residence, flat building, or store and flats.

GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., New York Life Bldg., 171 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—2,700 ACRE RANCH ADJOINing Gen. Cable's ranch, near San Antonio, Texas; highly improved and clear; to exchange for clear vacant or city property. Address B 129, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—NORTH SIDE IMPROVED, 2 south of Lincoln-av. east of Southport, rented for two years at $1,500 per year, for cash and clear North Side or Lake View vacant. Address B 158, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR VACANT NORTH OF 55th-st., a fine stone dwelling in the choicest part of Kenwood; value, $16,500; mortgage, $6,500. R. A. LEDERER & SON, 1 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—MORGAN PARK LOTS ON the hill, value $4,500, and $3,000 cash for good vacant business corner or well located flats. Address B 911, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE MODERN NORTH SIDE residence, value about $25,000, for vacant in Lake View and Buena Park. Address B 161, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW DWELLING ON HILL, 1 Morgan Park, 10 rooms, city plumbing; equity $4,000. Room 75, 151 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CLEAR VACANT NORTH of 67th-st., $4,500 clear South Side flat. Address B 172, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, standard trotting stock, stallion, brood mares, colts, and fillies. P K 102, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON A first mortgage—$2,500 to $10,000 at 6 per cent and 1½ per cent commission; $10,000 to $100,000 at from 5 to 5½ per cent and 1½ per cent commission; on improved property, not over one-half value; money advanced in full in amounts from $2,500 upwards at 6 per cent and 1½ per cent commission; loan over one-half and not over two-thirds on building; loans under $2,500 at lowest current rates, according to location and security; no charge for examining abstracts in any case; security must be within four miles of Court-House. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 93 Washington-st. Will move May 15th to more 102 E. Washington-st.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LO

ALCRYON GETS BACK.

NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION REINSTATES THE GRAY.

The Case an Old One in the Politics of Harness Racing—Driver Robens Partially Pardoned for a Double Offense—Lyman, the Driver of Grover S., Proves His Innocence and Gets Among the Lambs Again—Miner Miller and His Trouble.

Three of the most important cases on the docket of the Court of Appeals of the National Trotting Association were cleared away yesterday. There are three more to settle. Yesterday's decisions in a nutshell were:

Reinstatement of the famous blind gray horse Alcryon, 2:15.

Reduction of the $500 fine imposed on George Robens for alleged crooked driving of Roy Wilkes at Lexington, Ky., and a continuation of his temporary reinstatement from expulsion for having drawn Alcryon in the Boston race.

Joe A. Lyman, the driver of Grover S., who dropped dead at Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia, in 1892, for which he was expelled, was reinstated.

The board was made up of P. P. Johnson, Lexington, Ky.; M. M. Morse, Hartford, Conn.; Charles Dana Palmer, Lowell, Mass.; U. C. Blake, Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Frank Bower, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Alcryon-Nelson crooked race at Boston in the fall of 1889 has long been a famous case. Alcryon was driven to lose, and lost. C. H. Nelson, Nelson's owner; Frank Noble, Alcryon's owner, and George Robens, who drove Alcryon, were expelled. Nelson was first pardoned, then Robens was temporarily reinstated. Noble defied the powers and is still on the shelf. The horse had been sold and his new owners wanted to race him

Alcryon to Be Raced Again.

Alcryon is 11 years old and made his record to an old style sulky. He was always phenomenally fast for part of the way. Having proved the sale to be bona fide the board reinstated the horse.

Robens' other offense was for a bad drive behind Roy Wilkes at Lexington, Ky., in 1889. He was taken out after losing two heats. Ed Geers took his place and won the race. Robens was expelled and fined $500. Maj. Johnston imposed the penalty. Robens' temporary reinstatement covered this case and the fine was reduced one half.

The Grover S. case was also a famous one. In 1892 at Point Breeze Grover S., 2:15, won two heats in a good pacing race. Philadelphians were backing him heavily and Binghamton people couldn't see it that way. In the third heat Grover pounded past the quarter-pole away in the lead, when he suddenly staggered and dropped dead. Poison was found in the horse's stomach and it went hard with Driver Lyman.

Lyman's lawyers offered proof that the horse had kidney and heart trouble, and that the poison was the medicine regularly given him.

Miner Miller's Pardon Probable.

Another rather famous case was that of J. Blackburn Miller of Newburg, N. Y., who sought reinstatement. In 1880 he was expelled for alleged complicity in the masquerading of Firefly, alias Blackstone, at White Plains, N. Y. The documentary evidence presented to the board showed that Mr. Miller purchased the horse as a road horse and sold it to a man named Fullager. The latter entered the horse on the tracks of the National Association under the name Firefly and won considerable money. When the fact became known that the horse was a "ringer" Fullager made affidavit that Miller knew the identity of the horse when the sale was made. Every one connected with the affair was expelled by the association. Miller is one of the largest mine owners in Mexico and has a large stable of trotters. It is believed that he was the victim of Fullager. The case was referred to President Johnston for new testimony and a decision.

CLEVELAND CLINCHES ITS LEAD.

Yesterday's Game Puts the Spiders Further in Front in the Race.

Several changes in the standing of the league clubs occurred yesterday. Cleveland won and Baltimore lost, the Spiders thereby clinching their grip on first position. Boston and Philadelphia came up to third place, passing Pittsburg; New York tied St. Louis, and Louisville, without playing, crept ahead of the defeated Brooklyns.

Standing of the clubs to date:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Cleveland	15	13	2	.867
Baltimore	17	12	5	.706
Boston	17	11	6	.647
Philadelphia	17	11	6	.647
Pittsburg	16	10	6	.625
St. Louis	16	8	8	.500
New York	16	8	8	.500
Cincinnati	14	6	8	.429
Louisville	14	5	9	.357
Brooklyn	17	6	11	.353
Washington	13	3	15	.167
Chicago	13	3	11	.154

National League games scheduled for today are: Louisville at Chicago, Cleveland at Pittsburg, Philadelphia at Baltimore, and Washington at New York.

Chicago and Louisville Today.

Rain is giving Anson's people even more than the usual amount of trouble nowadays. The grounds were too wet for playing yesterday, and the first contest with Louisville will accordingly take place this afternoon. Griffith will try his hand for Chicago and Parrot will essay to cover second. Anson, who has a badly injured leg, will lay off, but Ryan will stay in the game. Menefee will pitch for Louisville.

Cleveland, 2; Pittsburg, 1.

PITTSBURG, May 10.—With two men out and the bases full in the seventh inning Lyons threw wild to first base, allowing the visitors to score enough runs to win the game. Both pitchers were very effective. Attendance 4,500. The score:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E
Miller, ss,l.f.	1	3	3	0	0	Childs, 3b	0	1	4	5	1
Donovan, rf	0	1	4	1	0	Burkett, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	1	7	0	0	McKean, ss	0	0	3	6	1
Shoeneck, ss	0	0	3	0	0	Ewing, c	0	0	8	6	0
Smith, l.f.	0	2	2	0	1	Tebeau, 1b	0	0	14	0	0
Lyons, 3b	0	0	2	1	1	O'Connor, rf	1	3	2	0	0
Ely, c	0	0	6	0	0	McGarr, 2b	0	0	3	3	0
Barbar, 2b	0	0	0	4	3	Zimmer, c	0	0	1	2	0
Killen, p	0	0	1	0	1	Young, p	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	1	6	27	7	6	Totals	2	5	27	17	2

Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Earned run—Pittsburg, 1. Two-base hit—Smith. Three-base hit—O'Connor. Sacrifice hits—Donovan, Lyons. Stolen bases—Stenzel, Zimmer, McGarr. Double play—McKean-Childs-Tebeau. First base on balls—Off Killen, 6; off Young, 1. Struck out—By Killen, 2. Time—1:50. Umpire—McQuaid.

Boston, 7; Brooklyn, 1.

BOSTON, Mass., May 10.—It was a pitchers' battle, but Stein was so wild that Boston could not have hit him with anything shorter than a flagpole. Attendance, 8,000. The score:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	P	A	E
Long, 2b	2	0	1	2	1	T. Daly, 2b	0	0	3	2	1
Nash, c	0	0	3	2	0	Corcoran, ss	1	0	0	3	1
Duffy, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Tredway, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Hornung, lf	1	0	1	0	0	Griffin, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Tucker, 1b	1	0	0	4	1	Shindle, 3b	0	0	2	3	1
Lowe, lf	1	1	1	0	0	Burns, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Nichols, rf	1	0	2	0	0	C. Dailey, lb	0	0	7	0	2
Stein, p	1	0	0	0	0	Kinslow, c	0	0	1	1	0
Ryan, ss	1	1	1	1	0	Stein, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	7	2	27	7	2	Totals	1	2	*23	13	5

*Ran out batting foul strike.

Boston	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	*	7	
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Earned run—Boston, 1. Three-base hit—Nichols. Stolen bases—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Double play—Corcoran-Daly-Dailey. First base on balls—Lowe (2), McCarthy, Tucker, Bannon, Ryan, Nichols (2), Corcoran, Griffin (2), C. Dailey. Struck out—By Nichols, 4; by Stein, 4. Wild pitch—Ryan, 1. Wild pitches—Stein, 2. Time—1:52. Umpire—O'Rourke. Attendance, 8,000.

Philadelphia, 9; Baltimore, 3.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—Taylor's pitching was too much for the Baltimore batsmen at critical points in today's game, while the Phillies hit Mullane quite freely when hits were needed. Attendance, 6,000. The score:

Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E	Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E
Bannon, 3b	0	2	1	2	0	Hamilton, cf	2	2	2	5	0
Reilly, rf	0	1	0	1	0	Boyle, 1b	1	3	0	7	0
Brodie, cf	0	1	3	0	1	Delehanty, lf	2	1	2	1	0
Clarke, lb	0	1	11	1	0	Turner, rf	0	2	3	0	0
Robinson, c	1	0	7	1	0	Hallman, 2b	0	0	3	3	0
Keister, 2b	0	1	1	2	2	Cross, 3b	2	1	1	3	0
Mullane, p	0	1	0	5	0	Clements, c	0	1	4	0	0
Gleason, s	1	0	5	0	0	Taylor, p	0	1	1	3	0
Shugart, l.f.	0	0	2	0	0	Allen, ss	0	0	1	4	1
Totals	3	9	24	12	4	Totals	9	10	27	12	1

Baltimore	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	
Philadelphia	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	2	0	9	

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4. Two base hits—Hamilton, 2. Three base hits—Boyle. Stolen bases—McGraw, Hallman. Double plays—Mullane and Brothers. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 7; off Mullane, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Taylor, 1; by Mullane, 2. Struck out—By Taylor, 2; by Mullane, 4. Time, two hours. Umpire, Lynch.

Cincinnati, 18; St. Louis, 9.

CINCINNATI, O., May 10.—The Reds knocked Hawley and Breitenstein out of the box and won today's game by clean hitting. St. Louis had a wonderful collection of home runs, three by Shugart and two by Peitz, but with one exception all were made when the bases were unoccupied. Attendance, 1,800. The score:

Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Hoy, c	2	3	2	1	0	Dowd, c	1	2	4	1	0
McCarthy, rf	1	3	2	0	0	Frank, lb, p	0	0	5	1	0
Latham, 3b	2	1	1	2	0	Shugart, c.f.	3	4	5	0	0
Holliday, lf	2	1	2	0	0	Miller, 2b	1	2	3	1	0
McPhee, 2b	3	3	3	7	2	Peitz, s	2	2	1	0	1
Motz, lb	4	1	10	0	0	Quinn, 2b	0	1	8	3	0
Vaughn, c	1	1	6	0	0	Ely, c	0	1	3	3	0
G. Smith, ss	3	3	2	2	0	Cooley, r.f.	0	0	2	0	2
Parrott, p	2	3	0	1	0	Hawley, p	0	0	1	1	1
						Breitenst'n, p	0	1	0	0	0
						Buckley, lb	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	18	19	27	13	2	Totals	9	12	24	9	4

Cincinnati	4	0	0	0	11	1	5	0	1	*	—18
St. Louis	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	—	9

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 12; St. Louis, 6. Two-base hits—McPhee, Parrott, McCarthy, Breitenstein. Home runs—Parrott, Shugart, 3; Peitz, 2; Miller. Stolen base—Hoy. Double plays—Smith-McPhee, Ely-Quinn. First base on balls—By Parrott, 3; by Hawley, 2; by Breitenstein, 1; by Frank, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Hawley, 1. Struck out—By Parrott, 3. Sacrifice hit—Frank. Time—1:55. Umpire—Swartwood.

New York, 6; Washington, 2.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The New Yorks and Washingtons played a lifeless game, the Giants winning because of the inability of the visitors to hit Rusie at critical stages. Attendance, 3,500. The score:

Washington.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Radford, ss	1	1	1	4	0	Murphy, ss	1	0	3	3	2
Joyce, 3b	0	1	4	2	1	Ward, 2b	1	2	1	0	1
McGuire, c	0	0	1	1	0	VanHaltren, c.f.	1	2	1	0	0
Abbey, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Tiernan, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Sullivan, 2b	0	1	2	1	1	Davis, 3b	1	2	1	1	0
Tebeau, cf	0	0	1	1	0	O'Connor, 1b	1	2	10	1	0
Selbach, rf	0	0	2	1	0	Burke, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Cartwright, lb	0	0	11	1	0	Farrell, c	0	0	8	1	1
Mercer, p	0	0	0	3	0	Rusie, p	0	0	0	4	0
*Ward	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	2	4	24	13	2	Totals	6	11	27	10	4

*Ward batted for Mercer in the ninth inning.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
New York	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	*	6	

Earned runs—New York, 3. First base by errors—Washington, 2; New York, 1. Left on bases—Washington, 10; New York, 7. First base on balls—Off Mercer, 3; off Rusie, 7. Struck out—By Mercer, 1; by Rusie, 7. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Davis, Rusie. Sacrifice hits—Abbey, Tebeau, Van Haltren, Burke, Davis. Stolen bases—Radford, Murphy, Davis. Double play—Murphy-Connor. Passed ball—Farrell, 1. Umpire—Hurst. Time—1:55.

WESTERN LEAGUE BALL GAMES.

Minneapolis, Toledo, and Detroit Winners of Yesterday's Contests.

By losing yesterday's Western League game to Toledo, Grand Rapids slid back to fourth place, advancing Toledo and Kansas City. The "Millers" and "Brewers" changed places again. Rain prevented the game at Milwaukee. The standing to date is as follows:

Club.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Sioux City	11	8	3	.727
Toledo	15	10	5	.667
Kansas City	13	8	5	.615
Grand Rapids	15	9	6	.600
Minneapolis	14	5	9	.357
Detroit	14	5	9	.357
Minneapolis	12	4	8	.333
Milwaukee	10	3	7	.300

Today's Western League games are as follows: Indianapolis at Detroit, Grand Rapids at Toledo.

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MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 10.—Minneapolis won the game today with ridiculous ease, hitting Cunningham for a total of 31 bases, six of the hits being home runs and two of them by Hines, who was responsible for seven of the runs. The score:

Minneapolis	3	0	3	0	7	0	0	1	1	—15
Sioux City	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Minneapolis, 9; Sioux City, 5. Batteries—Lincoln and Burrell; Cunningham and Tuneham. Hits—Minneapolis, 13; Sioux City, 12. Errors—Minneapolis, 3; Sioux City, 7.

TOLEDO, O., May 10.—The visitors tied the score in the second inning, but after that the Toledos walked away from them, increasing the lead in nearly every inning. Capt. Wright was ordered to the bench for disputing a decision of the umpire. The score:

Toledo	3	0	2	4	0	0	4	4	7	—24
Grand Rapids	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Batteries—Rettger and McFarland; Parker, Bailey, and Spies. Hits—Toledo, 19; Grand Rapids, 7. Errors—Toledo, 2; Grand Rapids, 5. Earned runs—Toledo, 17; Grand Rapids, 2.

DETROIT, May 10.—Detroit batted Phillips to the extent of twenty-three hits for forty bases. The Detroit men also played an excellent fielding game. The score:

Detroit	2	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	—21	
Indianapolis	2	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	—12

Batteries—Balsz, Van Giesen, and Kriet; Phillips and Snyder. Earned runs—Detroit, 13; Indianapolis, 4. Hits—Detroit, 23; Indianapolis, 13. Errors—Detroit, 2; Indianapolis, 6.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION GAMES.

Peoria, St. Joseph, Des Moines, and Lincoln the Winners Yesterday.

The only change in the standing of the Western Association club yesterday was that Jacksonville slid back two notches. The standing to date is as follows:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
St. Joseph	7	7	0	1,000
Omaha	6	4	2	.667
Lincoln	6	4	2	.667
Rock Island	6	3	3	.500
Peoria	7	3	4	.429
Des Moines	7	3	4	.429
Jacksonville	6	2	4	.333
Quincy	7	0	7	.000

—

OMAHA, Neb., May 10.—[Special.]—The Peorias defeated the home team this afternoon and showed up well. They batted hard and played an errorless game. The score:

Omaha	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Peoria	5	1	0	2	1	0	3	0	*	12

Batteries—Omaha, Boxendale and Fear; Peoria, Lyston and Terrien. Hits—Omaha, 7; Peoria, 15. Errors—Omaha, 5.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 10.—[Special.]—Pitcher Crinnion of the Saints almost shut out the Rock Island team today in the worst defeat that has yet been suffered by any club in the Western Association. The St. Josephs made five home runs. The score:

St. Joseph	0	0	0	1	5	3	1	0	3	—29
Rock Island	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—St. Joseph, 24; Rock Island, 3. Errors—St. Joseph, 1; Rock Island, 3. Batteries—For St. Joseph, Crinnion and Armstrong; for Rock Island, Andrews, Million and Sage.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 10.—[Special.]—Des Moines won the game today by hitting the pigskin, nine of the runs being earned. The score:

Des Moines	0	0	2	4	0	1	0	3	0	—10
Quincy	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Batteries—Gregg and Graves; De Morris and Thompson. Hits—Des Moines, 16; Quincy, 9. Errors—Des Moines, 3; Quincy, 6.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 10.—[Special.]—The game today was won by heavy hitting. Umpire Ward from Boise City, Idaho, made his début today. The score:

Lincoln	2	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	*	—21
Jacksonville	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	—7

Hits—Lincoln, 20; Jacksonville, 10. Errors—Lincoln, 3; Jacksonville, 9. Batteries—Barnes and Speer; Corisch and Ball.

HARVARD'S TEAM DEFEATS BROWN'S.

The Latter Couldn't Find Highlands When Hits Were Most Needed.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 10.—[Special.]—Harvard won a game today, defeating Brown 7 to 4. The visitors could not hit Highlands and made costly errors. The fielding on both sides was very loose. Highlands struck out sixteen men, but showed unsteadiness with men on bases, two men scoring from third on wild pitches. The score:

Harvard	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	2	*	—7
Brown	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	—4

Hits—Brown, 4; Harvard, 6. Errors—Harvard, 8; Brown, 4. Batteries—Harvard, Highlands and O'Malley; Brown, White and Long.

University Team Takes an Eastern Trip.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 10.—[Special.]—The University of Illinois team left tonight for a four through Ohio and Southern Canada. Tomorrow forenoon they play the Chicago University at Chicago. In the afternoon they will run to Ann Arbor and play there Saturday and Monday they will play in London, Canada, and from there they go to Cleveland, where they play the Cleveland Athletic Association Tuesday, Oberlin Wednesday, and the Normals at Athens, O., Thursday. Returning, a game will be played with the Chicago University Friday afternoon next.

Eastern League Games.

Wilkesbarre, 4; Buffalo, 3.
Springfield, 20; Syracuse, 5.
Erie, 4; Binghamton, 0.
Troy, 4; Providence, 3.

Not So Much for Hogs.

A test recently made shows that six quarts of alcohol are required to make an ox unfeelingly drunk.

LOGAN'S GOOD RACE.

THE VETERAN BEATS A GOOD FIELD IN HAWTHORNE'S HANDICAP.

He Was Second Choice and Should Have Been Favorite on Last Saturday's Race with Hawthorne—Three Choices Win in Sweet Alice, Pittsburg, and Entre—Logan and Memphis Capture the Other Races—The Public Had a Fair Day—Entries for Friday.

Alex. Shields' veteran Logan won the Hawthorne mile handicap yesterday afternoon. He was second choice in the betting. Hawthorne, with by far the worst of the weights, was favorite on the strength of the mud and his defeat of Logan last Saturday. Then there was only three pounds difference between them and Hawthorne impeded Logan so as to throw him out of his stride before the stand. Yesterday there was six pounds difference and Logan should have been favorite. Saturday the track was one of sloppy mud. Yesterday the going was dryer and better in the odds-on favorite, Senator Irby, rather easily in the third race, and Case at 5 to 1 disposed of a fair field in the fourth race without an effort. Billy Sunderland, backed from 2 to evens, had little trouble winning the fifth race by a length from Jamestown. Of the four horses backed to win the sixth race none were placed. My Partner at 8 and 10 to 1 came through in the stretch and won driving by a length from Sir Rae. The summary follows:

First race, purse $400, selling, six furlongs—Mr. Dunlap, 99 pounds (W. Flynn), 40 to 1, won; Oak View, 101 (Mosby), 8 to 1, second; Uncle John, 106 (Elliott), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:20. Emma S., 95 (F. Carr), 7 to 1; No Remarks, 104 (Washburn), 20 to 1; Acilojam, 106 (Bunn), 3 to 2; Western Star, 87 (E. Cochran), 12 to 1; Prince Leon, 95 (Ham), 6 to 1; Grey Forrest, 104 (J. Donnelly), 10 to 1; Pearl Moon, 101 (Lilly), 75 to 1; Voltrine), 100 (N. Hill), 15 to 1; E. A. Ray (Foucan), 75 to 1, ran unplaced. Bobby Burns, 92 (Garner), 15 to 1, left at post.

Second race, purse $400, 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Miss Alice, 110 pounds (N. Hill), 7 to 10, won; Little Jim, 110 (J. Hill), 3 to 1, second; Momus, 110 (Daly), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:06½. Prime Minister, 113 (Cassin), 3 to 1, and Bob Carter, 106 (Seguin), 30 to 1, ran unplaced.

Third race, purse $500, seven furlongs—Chiswick, 122 pounds (J. Mooney), 5 to 2, won; Belisarius, 119 (Kuchen), 4 to 1, second; Senator Irby, 110 (Daly), 7 to 10, third. Time, 1:34½. Lady Pulsifer, 114 (J. Wallace), 25 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, purse $400, selling, six furlongs—

Ninth Day. May 10. Hawthorne Spring Meeting. Day Showery. Track Heavy.

043 First race, purse $500, maiden 3-year-olds and upward, three-quarters of a mile. Time, 1:23. Start good. Post 15 minutes. Won handily, second driving. Winner by Casino—Sallie Glenn, owned by Buddy Bros.

Index.	Horses and weights.	Os.	Off	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Betting. Op.	Betting. Ct.	Pl.
.....	Memphis (3), 102	...	5	2½	62	3½	11	11	E. Taylor	6	8	3
017	Fair Knight (3), 105	...	5	6	41	2½	2½	2½	Chorn	4	4	8-5
.....	Bell Guard (3), 102	...	5	5	3½	4½	3½	3½	Fick	10	12	5
017	Repeater (5), 113	...	13	13	8	5½	4½	4½	Noble	20	30	10
.....	Cossack (4), 112	...	10	11½	12	13	13	5½	Morrissey	8	8	3
026	Harry Phan (5), 112	...	12	11	9	9	6½	6½	Harsh	40	100	25
.....	Alcazar (3), 102	...	5	10	10	10	8	7½	Bender	20	50	20
.....	Auditorium (3), 102	...	5	15	11	11	7½	8	McCue	8	10	4
.....	Buenos Ayres (3), 105	...	5	10	10	8	8½	9	Beam	15	30	10
.....	Khartjoum (4), 114	...	10	9	15	15	10	10	Knapp	40	50	20
017	Bound Brook (3), 110	...	...	14	15	15	12	11	W. Shields	3	8	2
.....	Vocatelle (3), 104	...	5	13	13	16	13	12	Lyle	12	25	6
031	Laverne (3), 105	...	5	17	17	17	14	13	T. Murphy	100	30	10
025	Gilhooley (3), 104	...	1	4h	2h	7	11	14	W. Mooney	40	60	20
.....	Kitch (3), 105	...	5	8	7½	14	15	15	Crasty	40	50	5
026	Hannah R. (3), 100	...	1	3ak	12	9½	16	16	L. Soden	15	15	6
014	Tucker (3), 105	...	5	7	14	14	15	17	Knight	15	30	10

044 Second race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and up, allowances, five furlongs. Time, 1:07. Start fair. Post 11 minutes. Won handily, second driving. Winner by Stratford—Baronella, owned by May & Hall. Sweet Alice and Varuna were coupled in the betting.

Index.	Horses and weights.	Os.	Off	St.	¼	½	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Betting. Op.	Betting. Ct.	Pl.
032	Sweet Alice (4), 95	...	2½	9	7	4½	2½	1½	McCue	1	11-20	out.
84	Verdant (4), 106	...	1½	5	3½	2½	1h	2h	Leigh	5-2	4	8-5
035	Onyx (4), 97	...	2½	8	5½	7	6½	3½	Murphy	10	20	5
035	McKeever (3), 109	...	1½	1h	2h	3½	4½	4½	Bender	3	10	2½
039	Varuna (6), 95	...	2½	4	1h	1h	3½	5½	Steele	1	11-20	out.
039	Ely (5), 103	...	2½	10	10	8	7½	6½	McIntyre	5	12	5
039	Pirate Gardner (6), 100	...	2½	2h	11½	11½	5½	7	Knight	10	30	10
.....	Ernest Ie (6), 100	...	2½	6	8	6½	8½	8	E. Taylor	10	30	10
010	Nattie Howard (5), 98	...	2½	7	9	9	9	9	Two Bits	10	30	10
.....	Lady Mary (4), 95	...	2½	3ak	6	10	10	10	Clay	20	20	8

045 Third race, purse $600, for all ages, allowances, one mile. Time, 1:49. Start good. Post 7 minutes. Won handily, second driving. Winner by Voltigeur—Pert, owned by Alex. Shields.

Index.	Horses and weights.	Os.	Off	St.	¼	½	¾	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Betting. Op.	Betting. Ct.	Pl.
023	Logan (6), 113	...	15	3½	2½	1h	2½½	1nk	1½	W. Shields	6-5	8-5	Out
031	Tilsit (3), 91	...	15	1h	1h	2½	1h	2½	2h	Two-Bits	8	6	8-5
023	Strathmeath (6), 113	...	10	2h	4	4	3nk	3½	3½	Magee	3	4½	1-5
(033)	Hawthorne (4), 117	...	...	5	4	3h	3nk	4	4	J. Weber	7-5	3-2	Out

046 Fourth race, purse $500, all ages, selling allowances, three-quarters of a mile. Time, 1:22. Start good. Post 10 minutes. Won driving, second driving. Winner by Springbok—Jennie V., owned by Durham & Applegate.

Index.	Horses and weights.	Os.	Off	St.	¼	½	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Betting. Op.	Betting. Ct.	Pl.
020	Pittsburg (3), 102	...	5	4h	32	21	2½	1½	C. Smith	6	3	1
030	Bret Harte (5), 119	...	5	6	2½	1h	2½	2½	J. Murphy	4	2	2
030	Wautauga (5), 119	...	5	1	1h	3½	3½	3½	Fitz	20	20	5
027	Moses Solomon (3), 109	...	5	7	4½	5½	4	4½	Noble	3	4	8-5
037	Ronald (5), 119	...	5	8	7½	6	8	5	W. Bender	15	30	10
030	Cyrus (5), 105	...	5	5	6	7½	6	6	Knight	5	6	2
036	Extra (a), 116	...	5	2h	6½	8	7½	7	Clerico	15	30	10
.....	Lady Kelly (3), 102	...	5	3	10	9	9	8	Leigh	4	6	3
040	Philip (3), 106	...	5	11	9	10	10	9	Chorn	4	6	2
032	Ruby Payne (a), 114	...	5	3nk	8	9	9	10	Julson	20	15	5
.....	Lyndhurst (4), 114	...	5	9	11	11	11	11	Knapp	8	15	5

047 Fifth race, purse $500, all ages, selling allowances, three-quarters of a mile. Time, 1:23. Start fair. Post 12 minutes. Won pulled up, second driving. Winner by Rayon d

AYER WAGS HIS JAW.

HE SAYS CHICAGO CAN'T RIP UP ST. CHARLES AIR LINE RAILS.

Acting Corporation Counsel Zeisler Locks Horns with the Illinois Central Attorney, but Palmer, Whose Antagonism Isn't So Emphatic, Will Render the Opinion—Lake shore and Rock Island Ordinance to Be Amended—Ald. O'Neill Hits from the Shoulder.

Mayor Hopkins attended the conference in the Corporation Counsel's office yesterday morning participated in by Mr. Ayer, the attorney of the Illinois Central; John Dunn, assistant to the President of that company; Acting Corporation Counsel Zeisler, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Palmer. Most of the talking was done by Mr. Ayer. He maintained that the city has no right to remove the tracks of the St. Charles Air Line in Sixteenth street. He relied mainly on the act of 1865 to support this contention, but added that the legal existence of the tracks was recognized in several of the city ordinances, notably one permitting the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy to connect with the tracks and depot grounds of the Illinois Central. Mr. Zeisler interrupted to point out that the connection did not mean the maintenance of double tracks operated as a trunk line. Mr. Ayer did not want to argue that point, and fell back on the statute of 1865. The question then arose as to whether the two main tracks were laid in 1865 when the act in question was passed. The railroad men's memories did not extend beyond 1867. They claim, however, that statute gives them authority to lay other tracks on their right of way and to maintain those then down or those which might thereafter be laid. They cited various decisions of the Supreme Court bearing on the question, and left their authorities with the Law Department to be considered.

Mr. Zeisler said after the conference that railroad officials were not disposed to take snap judgment against the city and would not apply for a temporary injunction unless they failed to convince the city lawyers of the righteousness of their claim, and then an application would be made with notice to the city with the understanding that the matter is to be fully aired in court. They are so well satisfied of the strength of their position that they are willing to take any step desired by the city in the way of litigation.

Palmer to Write the Opinion.

Mr. Zeisler strongly holds to the position that the Illinois Central company maintains the tracks in violation of the law, that the act of 1865 is repealed by subsequent legislation, and that it did not confer on the railroad corporation the right to cross the streets with new tracks after 1865 without the authority of the Council. Mr. Palmer is not quite so positive in his views, and that probably is the reason he was called in. The Mayor seems to think the railroad people have the best of the argument, but he would express no opinion in the case. It is significant, however, that the work of writing the opinion in the case has been intrusted to Mr. Palmer.

A rather interesting incident in connection with the controversy was the call made on the Mayor during the afternoon by Ed Corrigan and John Brennock, who operate the race track at Hawthorne. They urged the Mayor not to permit the Sixteenth street tracks to be removed as it would interfere with their "business." The trains of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy from the city to the race grounds run over these tracks, and the two gentlemen hoped that the accommodation would not be interrupted.

Mr. Zeissler yesterday amended the Lake Shore-Rock Island track elevation measure in accordance with the suggestions of Messrs. Field, Newell, Cable, and Cobb, as set forth in their recent communication to the Council. The amended ordinance will be ready for the Railroad committee Monday afternoon and probably will be reported to the Council that evening. The matter was before the Railroad committee yesterday and was referred to a subcommittee, consisting of Ald. Muelhoefer, Howell, and Coughlin, which asked Mr. Zeissler to remodel the ordinance as already explained.

At the committee meeting Ald. Kunz moved that the subcommittee be instructed to confer with the railroad officials and report to the full committee.

O'Neill Hits from the Shoulder.

Ald. O'Neill said: "We have an ordinance now. All we need to do is to enforce it. It is time the railroad companies of this city became amenable to some of its laws. Why should we go to them for dictation? I move the subcommittee be instructed that no scheme of elevation which contemplates a depression of streets of more than four feet be considered. This city is now constructed on a plan which makes it impossible for a team to draw a full load and the elevations have all been made on account of the railroad companies. Our bridges are so high that tugs go under them without lowering their smoke stacks. Why? Because skirting the river are railroad lines and the viaducts over them must be high enough to clear smokestacks. This makes the bridges high and the grades leading to them are such that teams cannot draw more than half a load. Now you propose to depress the streets under tracks, taking into many streets the difficulty found in bridges. I think it is time the people had something to say about this matter."

"O! we shouldn't be so exact," said Ald. Coughlin. "No matter what the elevation may be, it will save the souls and lives of men."

"There you go again in that strain which is nearly worn out," retorted Ald. O'Neill. "Who made the grade crossings? If there was a manufacturing plant in this city where a life a day was sacrificed how long would we allow it to run? Yet the railroad companies together kill a man a day. You can stop this. The railroad companies are common carriers and you control them. Why go to them to ask what shall be done? It is said they will leave the city. Nonsense! They are here now because it pays them to be here. They will stay here as long as it pays them to stay. And Chicago's business will never be less."

Ald. Kunz then suggested that the committee simply report to the full committee and that the members then present would have the final say. He did not want the subcommittee instructed. He moved to place Ald. O'Neill's motion on the table, which was done by the following vote:

TO INSTRUCT.

Utesch,	Engle,	O'Neill,
Kleinecke—4.		

AGAINST INSTRUCTIONS.

Peck,	Muelhoefer,	Stanwood,
Kahler,	Rhode,	Kunz,
Coughlin—7.		

CITY ENGINEER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Chicago in Great Need of More Ample Water Distribution Facilities.

In his annual report to the Commissioner of Public Works City Engineer Artingstall has this to say about the water supply of the city:

In the south end of Lake View and on the North Side west of Lincoln Park the pressure of water is low, but some relief can be afforded by increasing the pumping capacity in the Lake View station and by laying a large main from this station southward through the district. The present mains were laid when the territory was comparatively sparsely settled, and while no doubt they were ample at that time, are now too small to supply the demands made upon them.

The north end of Hyde Park is in a similar condition and may be remedied by increasing the pumping capacity at the Sixty-eighth street station and by laying larger mains through this territory.

In the portion of the city comprising the east end of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Wards and vicinity and a large part of the Twelfth Ward and south thereof there is a great dearth of water at times, particularly in warm weather when most needed, but as preliminary estimates for additional pumping stations with tunnels and appurtenances have been asked for by the Council looking to the increase of the water supply in the western part of the city some action doubtless will be taken in the near future.

In South Chicago the pressure at times is low and we receive frequent complaints from the citizens and the fire department.

The Washington Heights pumping station is not of sufficient capacity to supply the demand made upon it, and I recommend that an additional well be sunk and provided with suitable pumps and appurtenances.

There exists a pressing need for extending the seven-foot tunnel now commencing at Chicago avenue works and terminating at the westerly end of the government breakwater. The tunnel at present is entirely useless, as the water at this point is almost constantly contaminated by sewage on account of its proximity to shore; at the same time the existing tunnels have not sufficient capacity to meet the present demands and to supply all the pumps and the West Side and the Chicago avenue stations. There is a further important reason why this tunnel should be extended. The well in the two-mile crib is taxed beyond its safe capacity, as can readily be seen by observing the violent commotion and turmoil of the water as it enters the tunnel shaft. The great draft of water in winter seasons draws in large quantities of ice, filling the well and tunnels and requires large expenditures of money for tugs, machinery, and labor to keep it even reasonably clean and open; at times it is almost a physical impossibility to do so, and often the water supply of the city is endangered. If the intake to the proposed extension be located in the space between the crib proper and the breakwater surrounding it, and under the control of the crib-keeper the danger of stoppage from ice will not be so great, as a large proportion of the water will not pass through the well, but will be taken direct through the new extension to the pumping stations. I would also say that the old engines at the Chicago avenue station, one built in 1853, with a normal capacity of 7,000,000 gallons, and the other built in 1857, with a normal capacity of 13,000,000 gallons a day, are worn out by long and faithful service and are neither efficient nor economical, and should be removed and machines of more modern and efficient construction put in their place. These new engines should, in my opinion, have a total capacity of 30,000,000 gallons a day.

There is also a pressing need of an additional Allis pump at the Fourteenth street pumping station, for which the foundations and connections are already in, as it requires the present pumps to be in continuous service at all times to meet the demands. This materially reduces the pressure of water over a large district.

At the Fullerton avenue pumping station 4,170,785,471 cubic feet of water were poured into the North Branch. During the year twelve miles of water pipe, costing $72,459, was laid at the expense of private parties; 43,300 feet of different sized pipe were laid by special assessment. In all 493,740 feet of pipe were laid. There are nearly 1,474 miles of water pipe in the city. The revenue for water measured by meter was $1,000,582, a net increase of $305,289 over 1892. The total pumpage at all stations during the year was as follows:

Station.	Gallons.
North	22,544,080,230
West	19,270,890,520
Fourteenth street	15,501,172,925
Central	11,359,010,512
Sixty-eighth street	12,880,583,532
Lake View	4,600,117,827
Washington Heights	142,618,850
Total	86,298,474,304

HICKEY BROUGHT UP WITH A JERK.

Expert Harper on the Trail of Slow Police Court Clerks.

Expert Accountant Harper, in his investigation of the business methods of the police courts, has discovered that Clerk Hickey of the Desplaines street tribunal has violated the law which compels clerks to make daily reports to the Controller of all cases tried in their courts and to turn over to the Treasurer all moneys taken in. Hickey has not turned over promptly the moneys he collected, although he has been prompt with his reports. The expert found that he was more than a month behind in turning over his cash and that he owed the city $175. Mr. Harper advised him to make returns promptly. Hickey disregarded the advice and Harper turned the case over to Controller Ackerman. During three days Hickey made good to the city all claims it had upon him. He promised all sorts of things in the future, but Mr. Ackerman reported him to the Mayor. Mayor Hopkins said yesterday he did not know that he should discharge the clerk. Several other clerks are behind several hundred dollars in making returns and the expert will soon get after them.

Warren Avenue Folk Complain.

The residents on Warren avenue are complaining of the Street Cleaning Department on account of the filthy condition of the alleys along both sides of that avenue. W. H. Durant, No. 976 Warren avenue, says repeated complaints have been made, but the department has done nothing. There is talk of forming a Citizens' association to do the work the city contractor is charged with neglecting.

City Lets Contracts.

The Vulcan iron works yesterday received from the city the contract for supplying hydrant and catch basin covers at $20.44 a ton. Dillon & Conlan were given the contract for repairing Fifth avenue from Madison street to the river at 52½ cents a square yard. The work is to be paid for by the corporations which have torn up the street to lay pipes or conduits.

DR. H. E. HORTON'S PECULIAR CONDUCT.

He Creates a Scene in Court During a Lunacy Examination.

Dr. H. E. Horton, Superintendent of the Illinois Soldiers' and Widows' Home, acted in a very peculiar manner yesterday while endeavoring to procure the commitment of Mrs. Fannie Rogers to an asylum. Mrs. Rogers had been an inmate of the home of which he is Superintendent, and is an aged lady, very feeble in health. When she took the stand to testify Dr. Horton, who sat near by, began to gesticulate, seemingly to influence her testimony. As she told her experiences at the home he would frequently turn to the jury and nod approval. This excited the displeasure of the court, and Dr. Horton was led to the rear of the room, where he was told to stay while Mrs. Rogers' condition was being considered. She said the inmates of the home had taken a dislike to her and had conspired to have her put out of the way. She said she was in feeble health and probably should be a ward somewhere, but not in an asylum. The court agreed with her statement and ordered the case continued for further evidence. At this Dr. Horton became boisterous, and it was found necessary to lead him from the room. He called out that Mrs. Rogers had threatened to burn the building and poison the inmates, and that there would be a general protest at the home if she returned.

Jacob Rothschilds, who created some excitement last week by rushing into the Mayor's office in the City Hall and demanding protection, was committed to the insane asylum at Jefferson yesterday by Judge Donnelly. Rotchschild told the court he wanted protection because there were several conspiracies on foot to get him out of the way. He asked for a postponement of his trial that he might have time to call witnesses, and named the Czar of Russia and the Mayor of Cairo, Ill., as men who would testify in his behalf. When asked if he was related to the Rothschilds of England the prisoner declined to say.

LINCOLN PARK YACHT CLUB PROGRAM.

Regatta Season Opens at Kenosha, Wis. May 30—New Rules.

The Lincoln Park Yacht club has adopted a new uniform for its members and help and appointed a committee to revise the by-laws and provide for the adoption of the internal signal code, racing rules, etc. A convention of Lake Michigan yacht clubs has been called at Kenosha, Wis., May 30 to appoint dates for a series of regattas. Commodore Paulsen of the Lincoln Park club has issued an order directing all members to report in uniform for escort duty at Kenosha on that day. At 10:30 a. m. the yacht Valiant will be received as a member of the fleet. At 1 p. m. the fleet will race to Waukegan, the winners in each class to be credited toward winning the club champion trumpet. At Waukegan the sloop Aloysius, owned by Thomas S. Simpson, will be received into the fleet and the boats will race back to Chicago. July 1 the fleet will start north for a two weeks' cruise, racing to Milwaukee, where it will take part in a regatta. Commodore Paulsen is supporting the movement to establish yacht harbors at Lincoln and Jackson Parks. His club intends to offer the services of its paid sailors to the Lincoln Park Board as a life-saving corps. There will be from four to fifteen on duty and they will be trained in boat service for emergencies.

LAKE-FRONT CASE COMES UP SOON.

It Is to Be Argued Before Judge Grosscup in June.

John H. Hamline said yesterday regarding the movement of the Real Estate Board against the Illinois Central road that he would take up the matter within two weeks, as much of the evidence is already in hand. It will take about two weeks to present the evidence and it is expected that the case will be argued before Judge Grosscup some time in June. Whichever way the case is decided there will be an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

By this suit the city expects to establish its right to the ownership of made land on the lake front between Randolph street and the Chicago River and between Twelfth and Sixteenth streets. The land involved is valued at $3,000,000 and comprises one-third of the city front between the Chicago River and Sixteenth street. The other two-thirds has already been acquired by the city. The Supreme Court referred that portion of the case now in dispute back to the lower court to determine as to the fact whether the land in dispute was or was not the result of filling in navigable water. Upon this point Judge Grosscup has ordered Master in Chancery Sherman to take testimony.

DAY FOR PRIMARIES.

REPUBLICANS TODAY ELECT COUNTY CONVENTION DELEGATES.

Early Meeting Is in the Interest of Wulff's Candidacy for State Treasurer—Opposition to a Senatorial Nomination in Convention—Congressman McGann Suggested as the Democratic Candidate for Sheriff—He Will Accept If He Does Not Have to Make a Fight for It.

Republican primaries will be held in all the city wards and towns of Cook County today under the Crawford law from 12 m. to 7 p. m. to select delegates to the county convention, which will meet in the North Side Turner Hall tomorrow. The convention is called to select delegates to the State convention to be held at Springfield July 25.

The object in calling it thus early is to give Henry Wulff, who is a candidate for State Treasurer, the benefit arising from an indorsement by a gathering which will send 373 delegates to Springfield with instructions to vote as a unit for him. Conventions have not been held in more than twenty-five of the 102 counties of the State thus far. Mr. Wulff's friends think if he is indorsed tomorrow in his own county other counties will follow the lead and that his nomination for State Treasurer will be assured long before the convention meets.

In many of the wards the delegate tickets today will be printed in favor of Mr. Wulff's candidacy, and it is believed the convention will indorse him with practical unanimity. The representation in the convention will be as follows:

Ward.	No. of delegates.	Ward.	No. of delegates.
1	12	18	13
2	17	19	12
3	19	20	10
4	20	21	11
5	12	22	11
6	19	23	13
7	11	24	17
8	10	26	12
9	15	27	7
11	21	28	5
12	20	29	9
13	21	30	26
14	16	31	19
15	16	32	25
16	11	33	12
17	8	34	21

Calumet, 2; Cicero, 8; Evanston, 9; Lyons, 3; Main, 2; New Trier, 2; Proviso, 4; Thornton, 5; Worth, 2; all the other county towns, one each.

There will be hardly any serious contests today. The Senatorial question will cut hardly any figure. The efforts of Mr. Mason to obtain instructions in favor of his candidacy at the primaries have not been successful. In many of the wards the tickets will be so marked as to indicate opposition to a Senatorial nomination. All the Republican leaders, with the exception of John M. Smyth and Chris Mamer, seem to be opposed to indorsing any particular candidate. The friends of Cullom as well as his opponents in this county are in agreement as to that. John R. Tanner said yesterday: "I am strongly opposed to a Senatorial nomination in the State convention and to a Senatorial indorsement in Cook County. I know statements to the contrary have been circulated, but those statements have no foundation in fact."

Candidates for county officers are quiet at this time on the Republican side, but as soon as the convention is over tomorrow they will break out again.

The Thirty-third Ward Republican club met last night in the Calumet Theater, South Chicago, and indorsed William D. Mason for Senator. Mason's name will go on the primary tickets today and he will get twelve delegates, representing five primary districts of the ward.

A meeting of the Ninth Ward Republican club was held last night at Schubert's Hall, Twelfth and Loomis streets, to select delegates to the county convention. The list of delegates is as follows: First District, Dr. Richard C. Melms, G. W. Kuntzman, Daniel Fuller, Henry Slarink; Second District, Herman Paesler, Stanislaus Budzbanowski, Henry Boss; Third District, John Mutz, John Vanderpool, Daniel P. Mahoney.

The Republican club of the Twenty-fourth Ward held a meeting at the North Side Turner Hall last night. The meeting was well attended and enthusiastic. A resolution was passed indorsing County Treasurer Wulff for State Treasurer, and it was further resolved that the delegates to be elected to the county convention today be instructed to use every effort to prevent the indorsement of anyone for the United States Senatorship at the county convention. The following nominations were made for delegates to the county convention: Charles Earnshaw, Frank Wheadon, George S. Willitts, William H. Smith, John C. Weckler, Thomas H. Currier, J. S. Dunham, S. Shields, T. Gestefeld, C. Anthony, J. C. W. Rhode, E. C. Hamburger, Nic Petrie, John Worthy, William T. Ball, Frank Hamlin, and P. J. Quinn.

M'GANN SUGGESTED FOR SHERIFF.

The Congressman Seriously Considered for a High County Office.

Frank S. Peabody has definitely declined to be a candidate for Sheriff this fall and the Democratic bosses are looking around for a Moses to lead them. They have discussed several men but cannot agree on any one of them. In the meantime those who are not bosses have been looking out for a candidate. They think they have found the right man in Congressman Lawrence E. McCann. The discovery was made by the friends of young Mr. Harrison, who think McGann's nomination for Sheriff would add strength to the ticket, which it is expected will also bear the name of Harrison. There is to be a search now for a German for County Clerk. Martin Emerich has been suggested, but he will not do. Oil Inspector Mangler has also been suggested.

The news of Mr. McGann's selection has reached Washington and appears to meet with favor there and Mr. McGann is ready to make the race. A Washington special received last evening says:

Representative Durborow received information today that prominent Democrats of Chicago are considering the selection of Representative McGann as a candidate for Sheriff of Cook County. Mr. Duborow expressed himself heartily in sympathy with the selection. "McGann is the right man for the place," he said. "I believe he would make a strong race and could be elected. If he receives the nomination I shall pull off my coat and do what I can to secure the victory for him."

Mr. McGann had no intimation of the news from Chicago sources. "I am not a candidate for the Sheriff's office," he said. "In fact, I am not a candidate for Congress; but if the people want me to serve them I feel it my duty to accept. Should my friends carry out their design of nominating me for Sheriff I shall do my best to be elected, but unless the nomination comes to me without a scramble on my part I shall be content to let somebody else take it."

Mr. McGann's pronouncement will not be received with favor at the City Hall. Mayor Hopkins and Mr. McGann are not cordial friends. McGann's nomination would interfere with certain plans of the administration into the bargain. But that McGann will prove a formidable candidate in the Democratic convention there is no doubt. Dreyer as well as Harrison will try to make a combination with him.

Ex-Ald. Loeffler is being boomed in the southwest section of the city for Clerk of the Criminal Court and John C. Richberg is named as a candidate for County Judge.

Proposed Changes in Ward Boundaries.

Ald. Kent said yesterday that the Committee on Elections which has been at work on a plan for redistricting the city will be ready to report in two weeks. Among the changes contemplated are the fixing of the southern boundary of the First Ward at Sixteenth street, the southern boundary of the Second at Twenty-ninth street, of the Third at Thirty-fifth street, of the Fourth at Forty-first street. The northern end of the Eleventh Ward will be added to the Seventeenth Ward, and the southern end of the Seventeenth to the Eighteenth Ward. The western boundary of the Eleventh will be carried to Robey street. The number of voters will be made about equal in all the wards.

Republicans See Their Opportunity.

The Republican Senatorial committee of the Eighth District, comprising Boone, Lake, and McHenry Counties, which met at the Sherman House yesterday, decided to hold the Senatorial convention at Woodstock July 2. It was also decided to nominate three candidates for Representatives in the Legislature instead of two, as heretofore.

The Vale of Minnekahta

Is the title of a beautifully illustrated pamphlet descriptive of the Hot Springs, South Dakota, and the efficacy of their waters for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, and kindred diseases. Copies can be obtained free of charge on application at City Ticket Office of the Northwestern lins, 209 Clark street.

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Boys' Clothing.

For first pants Suits you'll not find a prettier one than the Ferris, and you'll not find it anywhere else but here; that's one of the charms about our Boys' Clothing—exclusive styles—the other is the reasonable prices.

The Ferris comes in several qualities from $4.00 to $8.00.

Some new things just received in 2-piece suits, double-breasted, and made in the best way, $3.50 to $10.00.

SPECIAL FOR TODAY AND SATURDAY:

100 2-piece Suits, thoroughly well made, and sold usually at $3.50, ages 5 to 14 years $2.00

Straw Hats.

From 50c to $3.00 we can fit a boy in the new styles of Straw Hats.

SPECIAL FOR TODAY AND SATURDAY:

About 300 in assorted shapes, for Boys and Girls, mostly wide brims, choice 25c

Special values in Shirt Waists and Blouses at 50c to $1.50.

Special Sale of Gloves.

A special sale today of 7-hook Foster Lacing Kid Gloves, in Black, Brown, Tans, Modes, Grays, Blues, and other desirable summer shades in 8-inch Glace Mousquetaires, and 8-inch Suede Mousquetaires, at 98c

Special Sale of Ladies' Hosiery and Underwear.

On the main floor, near Washington-st. entrance, we will have a special sale today of manufacturers' samples and small stock lots of Ladies' Hose and Silk Vests.

2,000 pairs of Ladies' Extra Fine Black Cotton Lisle and Silk Plated Hose, many being worth up to 75c. Tomorrow, per pair 25c

500 Silk Vests for Ladies, all silk and extra good value, each 50c

Special Sale of Muslin Underwear—2d floor.

Ladies' Hemmed and Tucked Muslin Drawers, with yoke band, 15c.

Ladies' Lace Trimmed Drawers, with yoke band; Embroidery Trimmed Chemise, Lace Trimmed Corset Covers, and Embroidery Trimmed Corset Covers, worth up to 50c 25c

Ladies' Embroidery-Trimmed Gowns, Lace-Trimmed Gowns, Hemstitched Yoke Gowns, Tucked Yoke Gowns, Lace-Trimmed Corset Covers, Embroidery Trimmed Corset Covers, Ladies' Lace-Trimmed Drawers, Embroidery-Trimmed Drawers, and Walking Skirts with Embroidery Flounce, worth 75c to $1.00 ..... 50c

Ladies' Lace-Trimmed Gowns, Embroidery-Trimmed Gowns, Hemstitched Yoke Gowns, Fine Gowns with sailor collars, Fine Gowns with embroidery Jabot fronts; Lace-Trimmed Walking Skirts, and Ladies' Embroidery Trimmed Walking Skirts, worth up to $1.50 ..... 75c

Ladies' Embroidery-Trimmed Gowns, Lace-Trimmed Gowns, Colored Embroidery Trimmed Gowns, Lace-Trimmed Walking Skirts, Embroidery-Trimmed Walking Skirts, worth up to $1.75 ..... $1.00

Children's Hand-Made French Caps, worth up to 50c 25c
Children's Embroidery Caps, worth up to $1.25 ..... 50c
Children's Hemstitched Yoke Cambric Dresses, worth up to $1.25 ..... 85c

Special Sale of Shoes—2d floor.

Ladies' Fine Russet Goat and Tan Laced Boots at $2.75

Ladies' Laced or Buttoned Boots, cloth or kid tops, patent tips, at $1.65

Ladies' Stylish Laced Oxfords and Blucherettes, fine kid, with patent tip, or tan, at $1.50

Ladies' Extra Fine Hand-Made Boots, laced or buttoned, cloth or kid tops, patent tips, at $3.00

Ladies' Very Fine Russet and Chocolate Goat Oxfords and Blucherettes at $2.00

Misses' Fine Spring-Heel Boots, Bright Dongola, with patent tips, or Chocolate Goat, at $1.50

Children's Fine Russet and Chocolate Spring-Heel Boots at $1.25

A large variety of Misses' and Children's Shoes, broken lots, at ONE-QUARTER VALUE.

In our Book Corner—a few New Novels of unusual interest:

THE MAN IN BLACK. By Stanley J. Weyman, author of "A Gentleman of France" 98c

IN VARYING MOODS. The new book by the author of "Ships that Pass in the Night" 38c

THE KING'S STOCKBROKER. By A. C. Gunter. A sequel to "A Princess of Paris" 45c

OUR ENGLISH COUSINS. By Richard Harding Davis $1.00

PEMBROKE. By Mary E. Wilkins $1.20

"MARCELLA." By Mrs. Humphry Ward. Two vols. $1.58

Many other new books by the leading authors, in cloth and paper covers. We would advise a visit to our Book Department.

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25 cases Silk Embroidered Table and Chair Covers, Curtains, Shawls, etc.; also a quantity of Ivory Carvings; also Two Elegant Cylinder Desks.
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Light-made Overcoats.

Our $30 *fashionable Overcoats for cool evenings are exceptionally desirable, although at* $20 *we are showing light-made Overcoats in fine English Meltons and Worsteds.*

Spring Suits.

Silk lined blue and black Worsted Cheviot Suits will be most popular. They are extremely comfortable and, cut in our extreme lengths, are very stylish. The $25 *quality is equal to a* $40 *custom-made suit.*

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Double-breasted serge coats and duck trousers will be worn for street wear this season as well as for yachting and tennis. We have the trousers from $1.50 *to* $6—*coats from* $6 *to* $20.

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Soft—very soft—Vienna Worsted Walking Coats and Vests are great favorites in London for street wear—we have them serge lined at $22.50 *and the silk lined at* $27.

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For Boys, ages 4 to 14—
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Boys' $3.00 Calf Lace at $2.00.
Women's, Misses', and Children's all reduced for these two days only.

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